CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28800—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†* ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd July.
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†* SIAM	3938	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
† SIAM	3938	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo.

July 28th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
August 11th.	" 22nd.	November 3rd.
" 25th.	October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 18, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
26th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallaschnigg	3,200	500	1st Augt.
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	C. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 460

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 16th, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 16, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 27th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,021 tons, on the 21st July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE WATERPROOFS MADE.
H. & Co.'s VENTILATED CAPE COATS, FROM Rs. 16-10.
"The 1892" {REGULATION CLOAK—BEST QUALITY.
"ALL SEAMS SEWN."
FROM RS. 29-12.
HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A., Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

FOR SALE.
GUNS, RIFLES.
THE PROPERTY OF
H. E. SIR GEORGE GREAVES, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

	Rs.
1.—Pair of double Guns by Stephen Grant, 12 bore, Hammers, C. F. Two pair of barrels, *i. e.*, full choke and cylinder for each gun. Double and single cases	1,000
2.—Double 20 bore, full choke, Hammerless, by Greener	400
3.—Double 450 bore, express rifle, Hammers, by Stephen Grant	500
4.—Single 360, Rifle, Hammers, by Holland	200
5.—Double, 12 bore, pin fire, hammer Gun, by Westley Richards, cylinder, good ball gun.	150
6.—A Double 12 bore paradox, Hammers	400
7.—A Winchester 16 shot, repeater	150
8.—A double-barrel full choke, 8 bore Duck Gun, by Tolley	300

ROOK RIFLES.

1.—Winchester single shot, 220, fitted with Lymans' sights	100
2—A do do do	100
3—A 250 by Holland and Holland	100
4—A 360 by Manton & Co. Martini breech action	60
5—A 360 Remington	60

All the above Guns and Rifles are in perfect order, complete with cases, implements, etc., etc.
Apply to

Captain PEYTON, C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Magdala House, Poona.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landons, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CRICKET AND FOOTBALL KIT AND GYMKHANA REQUISITES.

CRICKET KIT.
OF THE BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BALLS, CRICKET—		
Treacher & Co.'s double seam ..... each	3 8	4 0
" " treble seam ..... "	4 8	5 0
" " four seam, registered pattern, the finest manufactured ... "	5 4	5 12
Eclipse composition ..... "	1 8	1 12
Duke's double seam, first quality ..... "	3 8	4 0
" treble " " " ..... "	5 0	5 12
Boys' ..... each { from	1 8	1 12
{ to	2 0	2 4
BATS, All Cane, A quality ..... "	10 8	11 12
" " B "	8 8	9 8
" " C "	6 8	7 8
We have now succeeded in making such arrangemets as will enable us to supply all Cane Bats at a lower price than has been hitherto possible. These Bats are the correct weight, well balanced and strongly made, and are undoubtedly the best value ever offered.		
BATS, Boys' ..... each { from	1 10	1 14
{ to	3 0	3 8
" Patent Exceller ..... each	13 0	15 0
" Cobbett's All Cane ..... "	10 8	11 12
" Frowd's Driver ..... "	15 0	17 0
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, consisting of set of Stumps, Ball, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box	10 0	11 4

FOOTBALLS.
Vulcanised India-rubber covered with the best Hide Leather specially dressed—

ASSOCIATION BALLS—	No. 4. Rs. a.	No. 5. Rs. a.	No. 6. Rs. a.	
Cash	6 0	6 12	7 8	each.
Credit	6 12	7 12	8 8	"
RUGBY BALLS—				
Cash	5 4	6 4	7 4	"
Credit	6 0	7 0	8 4	"
Pumps for inflating Foot Balls			3 0	3 8
Shin Guards		per pair { from	1 8	1 12
		{ to	2 8	3 0
Spare Insides, best vulcanised rubber—	No. 4. Rs. a.	No. 5. Rs. a.	No. 6. Rs. a.	
Cash	2 0	2 4	2 12	each.
Credit	2 4	2 8	3 0	"

LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, GOLF KIT, RACKETS, POLO, QUOITS, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
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6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
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8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a oose label immediatgly above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing he same.

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THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 2 0

REVERSION!

ABOUT 2 months back we were compelled to advertise an INCREASE in the PRICES of all our PIANOFORTES in consequence of the prevailing unfavourable Exchange, and we particularly regretted the enhancement in the case of the

EVER POPULAR

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTES,

Which have been FAVOURITES with the INDIAN PUBLIC for the last 40 YEARS.

We now have much pleasure in announcing that as Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE have voluntarily OFFERED TO MEET US HALF-WAY in bearing the LOSS occasioned by Exchange, in consideration of the LONG and EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE accorded them by the INDIAN PUBLIC during nearly HALF A CENTURY, we are able to place their instruments AGAIN before the PUBLIC at the OLD PRICES.

CASH, RS. 780.
12 months, Hire-purchase .....Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Hire-purchase .....Rs. 38 "

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, OF STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY ; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA ;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, JULY 26TH, AT 9-15 P. M.

PART I.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Details will be published later.)

PART II.

MENDELSSOHN'S BEAUTIFUL SACRED CANTATA,

"LAUDA SION,"

FOR SOLI AND CHORUS.

Organist.....Mr. Johnston Hon. Conductor.....Mr. Nixon.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3. Admittance.....Rs. 2.

NOTICE TO THE TEA TRADE.

SINCE 1883 the Name and Address of M. H. MAJU and Co., the original Firm of Maju, Tea Merchants, is MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and they have NO CONNECTION whatsoever with any other Maju Tea Concern.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 5 P.M., to commemorate the Election of Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI as a Member of Parliament.

Sir DINSHAW MANOKJI PETIT, Bart., has kindly consented to preside.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

OWING to the DEMISE of MR. JONATHAN ROBINSON DUXBURY, a representative of A (Fort and Harbour) Ward, there is a CASUAL VACANCY in the Office, under Section 9 of the Municipal Act of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the Provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act, hereby fix THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1892, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th July, 1892.

MRS. BOND,

PROFESSIONAL MIDWIFE.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.

CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

167, Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle, Bombay.
Railway Station: "Mahaluxmi," B. B. and C. I. Railway.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.

THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34	"
Three "	do.	" 36	"
Five "	do.	" 40	"
Five "	Special do.	" 42	"

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S

FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS,

Fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock,

FITTED WITH SHELF.

Size 23" × 17" × 16".

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESday, the 7th day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 25. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 31st inst. at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REVEREND JAMES CHALMERS HERDMAN, D.D., SIR JOHN NEILSON CUTHBERTSON, JOHN THOMSON MACLAGAN, the REVEREND ANDREW BULLOCK WATSON, FRANCIS ANGUS SPENCER, and the REVEREND THOMAS HUTCHINSON GREIG, have contracted with Messrs CURSONDAS VALLUBHDAS, LUCKMIDAS KHIMJI, and GORDHONDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, the officiating Trustees of the GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES, TO SELL to them the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land (by tenure pension and tax) situate in an oart called Gaiwady, in the Dady Sett's Agiary Street, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 476, together with the messuage, stable and buildings standing thereon, and now known as the General Assembly Institution, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4152-3, 4154, Street Nos. 21 and 1, 2, and now or lately bounded on or towards the East by the Maiharao Wady Lane, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dayabhai Rungildas, and partly by the properties of M. M. Rodrigues and Hiralal Pranjiwandas, on or towards the North by the property of Thomas Philipp, and on or towards the South by the Dady Sett's Agiary Street, and containing two thousand and fifteen square yards or thereabouts.—Dated this 20th July, 1892.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchasers' Attornies.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF AMERICAN POTASH.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Meadow Street.

On account of the concerned.

18 cases containing 28 lbs. jars of American Potash.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 21, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY, BEING

A Bungalow and Compound attached, measuring about 2,309 square yards more or less; the land is pension tax.

The sale is in pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1888, and made between Jamsetjee Ratanjee Bottlewalla, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, of the one part, and the Money Lending and Land Investment Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882, formerly carrying on business in Bombay, but now in liquidation, of the other part and at the instructions of Mr. Ballajee Sittaram Kothari, the liquidator of the Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August next, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at or near Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,309 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 654, 655, 735, 737, and 762, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under ward No. 2225, street No. 264, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the ground of Sivjee Ronsordjee and partly by the ground of Damodhur Chindajee, on or towards the south by the ground of Moro Tukaram, on or towards the east by Foras Road leading from Byculla to Mahim, and on or towards the west by a water-drain, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of John Pyne and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

The above is the description of the property in the schedule to the deed of mortgage, but the vendor is also selling a godowns of brick upon the south side of the said piece of land which is delineated on the plan annexed to the said mortgage deed and admeasures 80 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth or thereabouts and also a chawl at the western end of the said piece of land which has been constructed by the mortgagor thereon since the date of the said mortgage, and both which godown and chawl will (it is believed) pass with the said piece of land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the liquidator, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 21, 1892.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....	Rs.	15,00,776
Working Capital	"	1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	250,000
RESERVE FUND	£	223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£	1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....	4½	per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....	4	" "
3 Months.....	3	" "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give notice that from the 20th instant till the 20th August next, any Dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Voin Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S,

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.....	Rs. 26
Six Months.....	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 9d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street. Whitefriar, London.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY—6TH EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

F. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

EXTREMELY STYLISH.

Rs. 13-8. MINIMUM WEIGHT.

NEAT STRIPES AND CHECKS, Rs. 13-8;

ODOURLESS AND STORMPROOF.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPHS

AND

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 417, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

53 BONUSES have been declared, and the average return in actual Cash has exceeded Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium. No other office in India can show such a result.

A BONUS POLICY in this Society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, [illegible]

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed [illegible]
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875		£742,553
"	1880	£933,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1890	£1,864,989

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured have either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1890.....	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,045
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	453—
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	186
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	nil
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	„

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.ct.	980
					20
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
				10	
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200		135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
					30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
				130	
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
				50	455
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	500	500		
Hengoll Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	138¾
					475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	515
				63	
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500		50
					85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	91
Mofussil Co	1,125	400	400	Rs. 40	460
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	245
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	627½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	125
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	580	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,800	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	21
				75	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	..	245
Aolkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 160	980

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1170
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1075
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	660
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	677
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	400
Indian Manfg.	908	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1165
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	340
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	188
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,480	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1580
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	1490
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	10
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 x1
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 13½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
Queen Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,080	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	200	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	19
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	95 xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	98
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	910
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100xd.
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	309
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	86
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	—	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr.ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Fire In.	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	90
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	21
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	850
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-5	
China Leaf	„ 24-9	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold old	„ 24-6	„
Do. do. new	„ 24-2	
Australia do.	„ 25	
Bombay do.	„ 25	
English Sovereigns	„ 15-14	
Do. Drancas	„ 15-12	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 108-7	
Do. 17½ do.	„ 108-10	
Carolus Dollars	„ 230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„ 222	„
Five-Francs	„ 308	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kapurthala left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Orion entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s.s. Nizam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Friday, the 22nd instant.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Mr. James Smith, residing at De Lisle Road, reports that on the 18th instant, a metal Roskop watch, valued at Rs. 12, was stolen from his quarters.

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHUBHOY'S WALKESHWAR CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last year up to the end of June was 9,854; of these 3,624 were new admissions, consisting of 4,950 males, 3,394 females, and 1,510 children. The average daily attendance was 27.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF BRASS SCREWS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Ooma Hooka, a Marwaree, was charged with having fraudulent possession of six dozen new brass screws, valued at Rs. 2-12. The accused was arrested on Tuesday morning by a police sepoy, at Matharpacady. He was found to have in his possession those articles, which he could not account for. On further inquiries, the police found that the screws were such as were used in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's workshop. The accused stated that he was a copper-hawker. He bought the screws from a carpenter in the street. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 5.

THEFT IN A MILL.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Moor charged Vittu Ganu, about 20 years of age, on two different charges of the theft of a brass pot, valued at Rs. 1-4-0, belonging to a Hindoo woman, named Luxmi, and an embroidered skull cap, valued at Rs. 2-4-0, belonging to Sukaram Bapu, mill employe. The accused worked sometime back as a substitute in the Petit Mill at Tardeo, where the complainant is also employed. Last Tuesday morning, the accused went to the mill, and finding the embroidered cap hanging on a nail in the blow-room he helped himself with it, and made off. Another mill-hand, living in the same house with the complainant, saw Vittu go into the mill. While looking for the cap Sakaram was informed that Vittu had been in the mill that morning. The complainant went to the accused's house in the evening and asked him for the cap, when he denied having taken it. On this Sakaram handed him over to the police. The accused then admitted having stolen the cap and also a brass pot, which he had pledged with a Marwaree. The police traced the cap and the pot at the Marwaree's shop. The accused had undergone two previous sentences, and the Magistrate now sent him for six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, in each cases.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard at a sitting of the Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Farran:—

RE PESTONJEE JEEJEEBHOY SHROFF AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the first insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* for the final discharge of the insolvent under section 60 of the Insolvency, &c. His lordship granted the rule, making it returnable within two months.

RE RATANSY DAMODAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dhairyawan, for the insolvent, moved for three months' extension of time for the filing of his petition. The learned counsel read two affidavits of the Mehta engaged in making up the accounts, which among other things stated that the partnership accounts were open for the last three years, and it would take him three months' time to complete them. His Lordship granted two months' time.

RE HAJEE ABA, HAJEE ISMAIL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mody, for the first insolvent, appeared to argue against a rule taken out by the other insolvent, calling upon the former to show cause why he should not be allowed to amend his schedule.

The second insolvent, Moosa Hajee Aba, appeared in person in support of the rule and asked for two sums of Rs. 300 and 400 to be inserted in his schedule.

To one of the items Mr. Mody objected on the ground that it was not a partnership debt.

His lordship, after hearing Mr. Mody, made the rule absolute and allowed Mr. Mody's client to file a fresh schedule.

RE VALABHJEE POONJA.

Mr. Vicajee, for an opposing creditor, appeared in support of a rule taken out by his client, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed for want of prosecution. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause against the rule. His lordship, after hearing counsel, discharged the rule and allowed the insolvent a week's time to serve notices and amend the schedule.

RE MASUDILAL KIRPARAM.

Mr. Dhairyawan, for an opposing creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the matter for a fortnight on the ground that his client was served with three copies of affidavit yesterday afternoon, and consequently had no time to reply to them. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order for a week in case Mr. Dhairyawan's application for a postponement was entertained by by the Court. His lordship refused to grant the insolvent an interim order, and the hearing of the matter was postponed for a week.

RE RAMJEE MOOLCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Robertson, for the Official Assignee, moved for an order for the production of the partnership books against Morarjee Jootha and another. The application was granted.

RE GORDHANDAS GOVINDJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE GOVINDJEE PARSHOTAM.

Mr. Manker, for the inolvent, moved for leave to serve notices and amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE BHANJEE JOOTHANI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for two months' extension of the interim order on the ground that the insolvent was engaged in the office of the Official Assignee in making up the books of account. The extension was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Sabboo Visram Valke; Pragjee Jeitha Bhatia; Shiva Kalian Surti; Anandrao Visvasrao; Harkisan Pema; Gangaram Govindram; Ambaram Amkudas; Dawoodbhoy Kikabhoy Ghogharee; Mahadu Subraj; Veshav Balal; and Gangadhar Sitaram.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Judgment.

650-91—Chalk W and S—Byramjee Bhimjeebhai Mistry vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia and another—J C Cama.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

494-91—Manshuklal D & J—Bai Divali and another vs Chunilla Mansukram and others—E Wilkin—Part heard.

357-91—K J Mantri—Pragovind Shewaprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland and in person—Part heard.

515-91—Ardasir H and D—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others—The Reverend Placido Hillario Henriques and others—Roughton and B.

516-91—Ardasir H and D—Sebastiao Joze de Abreo & others vs The Reverend Placido Hillario Henriques and others—Roughton and B.

528-91—Payne, G and S—Khoja Rasid Jewraj vs Khoja Peera Ebrahim and another—Thakoredas, D and C.

651-91—Munshuklal D and J—Vunmali Govindjee vs Bhojabhai Allarukhia—Framjee Moos.

19-90—Nanu and H—Bai Aimai and another vs Bai Navazbai and others.

3-91—Bicknell and M—Jaithabhai Kessowjee vs Kessowji Tulsidas and others—Roughton and B.

536-91—Balkrishna and Perosha—Santookchand Kimjee and others vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dikshit.

537-91—Balkrishna and Perosha—Kastoorchand Bhaga and others vs Samuel Essajee—H S Dikshit.

[illegible]—In person—Motiram Pranjivandas vs Esmail Salley Mahomed Khatao and another.

622-91—Bhaishanker and K for a pauper—Withabai vs Bhansali Nanabhoy Gopaldas—Muljee B B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-91—M N Saklatwalla—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Elias vs The s s Deccan and others—Chalk W and S.—Part heard.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK says that in the free trading part of the Empire the commerce amounts to £1,000,000,000, and the increase in 20 years has been £300,000,000. In the protectionist part of the Empire the commerce was £175,000,000, and the increase in the same time had been only £75,000,000.

LIGHT German beer seems to suit the palate of the people of Morocco better than the heavier British beverage. The importation of bottled beer from Germany last year amounted to £439, while from England it was only £32.

OBSTRUCTING THE FOOTPATHS.

BEFORE MR. W. WEBB, Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Praga Walla a shoemaker, and nine others, were prosecuted by Superintendent Brewin, on a charge of exposing their articles for sale on the foot-paths, near the Arthur Crawford Market and Carnac Road, so as to cause obstruction in a public thoroughfare in contravention of Section 19 of Act 48, of 1860, clause 12.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, defended the first accused, while Mr. Kapadia repr esented the remaining offenders.

The case of Praga Walla was called on for hearing.

Superintendent H. Brewin deposed that on Tuesday, the 19th inst., he saw the accused, a boot-seller, exposing shoes for sale on the foot-path, at the Carnac Road, where he was seated as a squatter. There were other persons exposing shoes in a similar manner. The pathway with the exception of the centre to the road lamp was covered with the articles. After making accused's arrest a licence was shown witness from the Municipal Commissioner authorising the occupation of the foot-path for one month from Tuesday, 19th instant.

Cross-examined: Witness said that a permit like the one produced before the Court was shown him. The accused persons were arrested under the provisions of the Police Acts of XIII. of 1856, and 48 of 1860, a havildar informed witness that a permit had been taken by him from one of the persons after he had been admitted to bail. Issuing summonses against such persons was not the usual course. The arrests of persons committing these offences were discretionary. Witness heard an application had been made to the Municipal Commissioner, notwithstanding which he had orders from the Police Commissioner to enforce the law. Witness was also aware the Municipal Commissioner granted permits to use the road for certain purposes, and had ascertained the rest of the accused persons possessed permits, notwithstanding which he was still of opinion they had infringed the Police Act.

Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the defence, remarked that there was no denying the fact that the Municipal Act empowered the Municipal Commissioner to issue permits for certain purposes. The Municipal Act was enforced subsequent to the Police Act which clearly meant that the latter was controlled by provisions in the former relating to the same questions. Under the Municipal Act permits for the use of footpaths were vested with the executive. If, as had been alleged, the law in one statute clashed with another, steps might be taken to amend it by legislature. But to call poor people, like the accused, to account, when such deficiencies existed was, indeed, an extraordinary mode of procedure; and he would impress on the mind of the Court that such a course had been adopted in face of the fact that the accused were protected by permits formerly issued under the Municipal Act. Under the circumstances he would simply ask the Magistrate to discharge the accused, who were entirely blameless in the matter. If there was any responsibility attaching to the issue of the permits, the Municipal Commissioner would take it upon himself. It was a regrettable circumstance that some friction had arisen between the Municipal and the Police Commissioners. However, that was in no way a justification for ousting the accused from places which, in some instances, they had been in the habit of occupying for the last thirty or forty years. It seemed to be a peremptory action on the part of the police, especially when the question was viewed in the light that the accused had been apparently authorised to occupy the footpath by the Municipal Commissioner. The accused were, as it transpired, summarily arrested, dragged to a police chowkey, and subsequently brought into that Court. The Municipal Commissioner, it might be added, had been most anxious to co-operate with, and give every possible assistance to the Police Commissioner; and in the same manner he might expect co-operation and assistance of the latter in the discharge of his public duties.

Mr. Kapadia who appeared for the other accused persons, supported the views of Mr. Crawford.

Superintendent Brewin remarked that the accused did occupy strips of footpath with the tacit sanction of the Municipality and the express sanction of the police for some years. There had been some quarrelling latterly, and the police sanction had been withdrawn in consequence.

Mr. Crawford objected to any remarks about quarrelling in the absence of any evidence on the point. He pointed out that he need hardly say that if the Municipal Commissioner had been aware of the notification issued in 1861 by the Police Commissioner with the sanction of the Government, the Municipal Commissioner would never have issued the permits.

Mr. Webb ruled that the Suprintendent should confine his remarks to the evidence recorded.

Superintendent Brewin referred to a resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation on the 16th July. He read a portion of the resolution which resolved that the Municipal Commissioner in consultation with the Police Commissioner should try and devise some means by which the shoemakers should be permitted to occupy footpaths on payment of a nominal fee. Since the passing of such resolution the Police Commissioner had been awaiting communication from the Municipal Commissioner on the matter. None had been received, and the first the police heard of it was the issue of the permits.

Mr. Crawford objected to the reference as it was not before the Court.

Superintendent Brewin proceeding said the accused had committed an offence under the Police Act undoubtedly. No issue of permits by the Municipal Commissioner, under the Municipal Act, could over-ride the section of an act passed by the Supreme Legislative Council which had not been repealed. He would request the Court, therefore, to hold that the accused had committed offence under the Police Act and to warn and discharge them.

The Magistrate refused to decide which of the conflicting laws had force. But as the accused, he said, had occupied a footpath under the permit of the Municipal Commissioner, he would discharge them.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

YESTERDAY evening at the usual hour, the third afternoon of the Mud Sports came off in very promising weather before a good assembly of spectators. The events, which had been well-selected, went off without a hitch, mainly due to the untiring energy and zeal of Mr. F. C. Allen, the Honorary Secretary. Unfortunately, the last two events of yesterday evening's programme had to be abandoned, owing to a sharp shower of rain which rendered further riding dangerous the turf becoming too greasy. The "Tent-pegging for Horses" was finally decided in favour of Mr. W. T. Lidbetter who has hitherto shown himself a master with the spear. For the ponies, Captain Minchin was awarded first honours, taking the peg four times consecutively. The jumping competition took some time to decide owing to the large number of entries who took the jumps with ease. The jumping for both horses and ponies has improved so greatly that the judge experienced great difficulty in awarding the honours. The "Polo Ball Chase" was decided in favour of Mr. Gallwey, for the horses and Captain Minchin for the ponies.

The "Postillion Race" and the "Umbrella-and-Cheroot Race" had to be postponed owing to a heavy shower of rain, and will, in all probability, be included in the next week's programme. The following were the results:—

TENT-PEGGING, HORSES.

Mr. W. T. Lidbetter ... 1
Mr. Knight ... 2

PONIES.

Captain Minchin ... 1
Captain Chance } tie ... 2
Mr. Ellis

JUMPING COMPETITION, HORSES.

Mr. L. Russel's Red Deer—Mr. Steele ... 1
Mr. Ryrie's Faust—Owner ... 2

PONIES.

Mr. Proctor's Sheik—Owner ... 1
Captain Chance's Patrol—Owner ... 2

POLO BALL CHASE, HORSES.

Mr. Buchanan's Eve—Mr. Payne Gallwey ... 1
Mr. Brooks ... 2

PONIES.

Captain Minchin's Cadet—Owner ... 1
Mr. Proctor's Sheikh—Owner ... 2

ONE of Charles Dickens's quaintest creations is Mr. Silas Wegg, who for a consideration of 5s. a week undertook to spend two hours every evening entertaining Mr. Boffin. Something very like that has just occurred in real life. A tradesman in the Strand, finding time hang heavy on his hands in the evening, has made arrangements with seven gentlemen each to fill up an evening by lending him his company and, as he puts it in the contract, "amusing" him. Each one will take a night, and so the week will be filled up. In consideration of the services rendered, the modern Mr. Boffin undertakes to leave in his will a thousand pounds to each of his young friends. The precise kind of amusement to be had for the money is left to the individual members of the troupe.

THE Imperial Government has conferred upon the mother of the present Prince of Arcot Kurish-un-nissa-Begum Sahiba the title of Nawab.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJEE'S ELECTION.

THE *Indian Spectator* remarks:—The demand for a scrutiny with regard to the historic election at Central Finsbury does not come upon us as a surprise. We were prepared for something like it, though scarcely for the effect it has had on our leading politicians. We trust the hitch will be soon got over, and that it will on no account be allowed to take away by one single jot from the credit that is due to the truly enlightened electorate of Finsbury. On this point we are happy to see no difference at all between the political leaders and ourselves. What is much more gratifying is the stream of quiet demonstrations over the country in Mr. Dadabhai's favour, and fresh wires that are going forth to Central Finsbury from Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Sind, Gujarat, Maharashtra and other centres of activity.

MUNICIPAL BICKERINGS AT THANA.

The *Gujerati* states:—It is a matter of notoriety that the affairs of the Thana municipality are not in a satisfactory condition. At last the crisis has come and several members of the Managing Committee have resigned their position on grounds they have set forth in a specific manner in a letter they have addressed to that body and the Collector. Some of the signatories to this letter we happen to know to be men of high character and unimpeachable honesty, and we are bound to say, in the interests of local self-Government, that the matter is one which Government will do well to investigate thoroughly. It was only two weeks ago we pointed out how some of the municipal failures can be accounted for by the deplorable want of tact and judgment at times displayed by official presidents or chairmen. The present case is an apt illustration in point. There are other municipalities where more or less the same state of things will be found to prevail on inquiry. But for the courageous step taken by the protesting members of the Committee, the municipal bickerings at Thana would have gone on without restraint. Now that they have attracted public notice, the proper remedy will, we hope, be promptly applied and that the Thana municipal machine, which now and then comes to a stand-still, owing to some flaw, known or otherwise, will begin to work smoothly so as to ensure the proper discharge of the civic functions entrusted to that municipality.

The *Subodha Patrika* writes:—The Thana Municipality seems to be in a sad mess, if we may judge from the letter resigning their office sent by the members of its Managing Committee to the General Committee. The members of the Managing Committee have tendered resignation, because, they allege in the letter, the President of the Municipality—who is the Deputy Collector of Thana and a Hindu gentleman—has insulted them in several ways and treated them in manner which, if true, is highly improper and calls for a severe condemnation of his conduct. As yet the public have had before them only one side of the case, and it would be unfair to judge of the dispute between the President and the Managing Committee without knowing what the former may have to urge in reply to the allegations of the latter. All we need say at present is that the matter calls for a very careful enquiry and that if such enquiry results in proving that the allegations of the Managing Committee are true, the President's conduct should not be lightly passed over.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

There is great trouble in Afghanistan, writes the *Rast Goftar*:—The Amir has as much as he can do to hold his own against Umra Khan, said to be the bravest and ablest chief that Bijapur has ever produced. Now the Hazaras and the Kafirs have revolted against his authority and Abdul Reheman's resources will be strained to the utmost in meeting powerful enemies in two or three different places. Internecine strifes in Afghanistan are almost a normal condition of affairs and would be a matter of no concern whatever to this country, so long as they did not affect its interests. The Government of India supposes that in fighting with Umra Khan, the Amir has gone "beyond the sphere of his influence," and he has been asked to desist. There has accordingly been a suspension of active hostillities on the part of Gulam Hyder Khan, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, who has been in charge of the Bajaur campaign. But the British interference is not quite to the taste of Abdul Reheman, and he will not submit to it any more than he can help it. He is already trying to incite other Chiefs to pick up a quarrel with Umra Khan. Supposing the Amir proves refractory, and does not desist from giving either open or covert opposition to the Chief of Bajaur, and supposing all the resources of diplomacy are exhausted, what will the British Government do? Will they make it a *casus belli*?

The *Native Opinion* discourses:—The argument put forward by the apologists of the Government for its recent Afghan policy is that it "cannot permit" the Amir to interfere or intrigue with the independent tribes lying between his territories and its own; and they further tell us, though they have not yet ventured to set this up as a ground of action, that the general attitude of the Amir towards Government has, of late, been unsatisfactory. It arrogates to the Government of India an exclusive prerogative which has no basis in reason or in right, treaty or other. Many of these tribes are ancient feudatories of the Cabul durbar; most of them occupy positions which make their conduct a matter of keen interest to it. If the Amir is debarred from exerting any influence over them, or even, if need be, from taking such steps to control or punish them, as any other independent Power, in the absence of treaty engagements to the contrary, would have a perfect right to take, for the sake of the security or the peace of its own dominions, his authority over is own subjects must be seriously impaired and the natural perils of a position none too secure at the best enormously increased. But the position becomes the more intolerable when the Government of India claims, and freely exercises, the right which it seeks to debar the Amir from exercising, and when it intrigues right and left among these tribes with the view of bringing them within what it calls its "sphere of influence."

THE ANTI-OPIUM AGITATION.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The necessity is gradually increasing for counteracting the anti-opium agitation. The Pease party possesses at present well nigh the monopoly of the ear of the British public, as the Lancashire friends of Indian mill-hands had it all their own way until they were overthrown by Dr. Bahadurji, who had been sent to England by the Millowners' Association of Bombay as their delegate. An organized effort must also be made to expose the fictions and false sentiment which have gathered round the opium question. It is a comforting thought, but a delusive maxim, that truth will prevail in the end. It does not always prevail, unless it is spoken loud enough and constantly, to obtain for it a general hearing, to be followed by general acceptance.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is of opinion that Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the opium monopoly of the Government of India will hardly be considered in a serious light in this country. It is an electioneering bombshell and nothing more. No doubt such a shell, when thrown by the towering parliamentary tactician of the day, creates a good deal of noise and some smoke. But the smoke is neither sulphurous nor suffocating. It is as "harmless" as opium smoking itself in homœopathic doses, as persistently asseverated from many a platform by the anti-opiumists, and by none more persistently than the redoubtable Surgeon-General Moore of local fame. Possibly, the veteran strategist desired that for the nonce his audience should, under his opium spell, feel a sort of delirium. His opium rhetoric must have no doubt lulled them into sleep. So that by the time his harangue was over they could not have found themselves either the better or the worse for the opium dose. It had its desired effect for the time. And that was all that Mr. Gladstone, perhaps, had in view to please the many on the platform who shared the views of Sir Joseph Pease. Exeter Hall, too, had to be titilated for the occasion. So that, after all, it is of little importance what Mr. Gladstone said about the opium question.

Adverting to Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the opium monopoly, the *Indian Spectator* observes:—The whole utterance is a clever piece of electioneering manœuvre, worthy of the great tactician. It does not mean much, and yet it means not a little. The Anti-opium party has now reason enough to rally round the Liberal Leader's banner, and yet the Government of India need have no fear that one of their sources of revenue will be instantly cut away without any provision being made to recoup them for the loss that may ensue. Mr. Gladstone's aversion to the opium traffic dates as far back as fifty years ago, but public opinion in England on the opium question has been educated only of late, so that the allegation, that Mr. Gladstone does not mean what he says, since he had not the courage to practise when in power what he is now professing, looses its point.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Mashona, 1,781 tons, Captain J Dowdy, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s York, 2,112 tons, Captain J W Smith, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE s s Aislacraig, 2,183 tons, Captain James Whyte, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Cardiff (21st June), with a cargo of 4,265 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday morning, per s s Orion, Capt G Walluschnigg, from Trieste and Brindisi:—Mr and Mrs Parrott, Mr and Mrs Leslie and infant, Miss H Meyer, Miss R Mayer, Mr E Pack, Mr W Rogers, Mr M Massey, Mr Harrison, and Mr Roebnech. From Aden—Mr and Mrs Mootooswany Pilay and child, Capt Willimas, Rev S Geraldo Da Silva, Mr Rogaccia no and Mr F X de Spinola.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
„ Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	D	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Ibo	1533	DaCosta	G	Visram Ebrahim
H M I M S Magdala	...	......	H J	Government
S.S. Urbino	1513	Kerr	K	F Muir & Co
„ Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
„ Mashona	1781	Dawdy	N	F Muir & Co
„ Caradale	2389	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
„ York	2112	Smith	P	Captain

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia	2517	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3014	Gavino	3	F Branchi
„ Assam	1611	Browne	5	P & O Co
„ Nizam	1615	Langbourne	6	P & O S N Co
„ Orion	1760	Wallushnigg	7	F Branchi.
„ Melpomene	1848	Mitis	8	F Branchi.
„ Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	9	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	12	E Bates & Co
„ Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Aislacraig (s)	Whyte	Cardiff, June 21.
20	Orion (s)	Walluschnigg	Trieste, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Mashona (s)	Dowdy	Dunkirk.
	York (s)	Smith	Amsterdam.

Steamer Orion entered for loading yesterday for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
15 Avon sp ... Swindell ... Figi, May 19.
Terpsichore sp ... Keppler ... Hamburgh, May 8.
16 Goa s ... Clarke ... Rangoon, July 13.
Catherine Apcar s ... Olifent ... Glasgow, June 14.
Kylemore bq ... Thompson ... Montevideo, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

July 15.—Steamers Clan Graham and Kola.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
17 Palitana s ... Rangoon.
18 Baria s ... Colombo.
Niobe s ... Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

July.
17 Palitana s ... Negapatam.

DALY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—31 bales skins, V Gangjee; 8 bales woolen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co; 80 bales wool, Dyal Khimjee; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Assam s—11 cwts ivory and 1 case tortoise shells, Nanjeebhoy Mianee; 3 cwts ivory, A Abdoola.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—68 cwts copra, D Tregianee; 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Assam s—1 box gold and silver coins (Rs. 1,870.) The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.

FOR HULL.

Urbino s—4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 1,946 cwts myrabollams, B Jetha; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

York s—2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Orion s—140 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Melpomene s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Orion s—5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—25 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 125 cwts cloves, F M Chinai; 46 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 60 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 1 case moyee teeth, M H E Ellias; 10 bags rice, C Ebram and Co; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—10 bales twist, Gyse and Kleninjung; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 54 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nizam s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Landaura s—265 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.
Chanda s—100 bales cotton, Phiroje C Sethna.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 12, as compared with the statement of July 5, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	July 5. Rs.	A.	P.	June 12. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0	0	48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,55,605	12	6	2,33,91,498	11	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,32,72,021	1	4	5,49,88,410	3	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,94,910	1	4	2,16,982	10	11
Sundries	32,11,128	1	5	30,81,742	13	3
Rs.	10,27,33,635	0	7	10,64,78,634	6	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,02,62,546	0	0	1,14,75,468	8	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	55,26,441	0	0	54,89,931	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,28,35,190	4	10	1,35,58,033	14	5
Credits on do.	64,67,034	5	11	63,23,076	14	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,79,97,390	9	2	1,72,29,472	15	3
Balances with other Banks	4,03,217	10	9	2,96,231	10	5
Bullion	1,54,217	14	11	1,58,198	2	7
Dead Stock	12,26,660	9	7	12,24,815	14	2
Stamps	10,326	8	0	10,270	8	0
Sundries	18,22,162	4	7	19,77,913	7	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,06,45,794	4	9	2,15,05,084	13	3
Do. at Branches	2,53,82,633	8	1	2,72,30,131	10	5
Rs.	10,27,33,665	0		10,64,78,654	6	8

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to July 12, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,47,937	Inc.
Do. at Branches	11,87,955	do.
Other Deposits	17,16,389	do.
Post Bills	22,073	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,76,412	Inc.
Loans	7,22,849	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,43,957	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	7,67,918	do.
Cash at Head Office	8,59,291	Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,47,449	do.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to July 12, 1892:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to July 9, 1892.	5,697,300
Balance to be remitted from July 10, 1892, to March 31, 1893	11,302,700

IT is rumoured that the visit to St. Petersburgh of the Ameer of Bokhara has been again postponed. Regularly every year the Ameer is reported as coming to European Russia, but up to the present the promised visit has, on various pretexts, been as regularly put off.

M. GREINER, a clerk in the French Ministry of Marine, who was arrested last week on a charge of theft of confidential documents, declares that he stole the papers for Captain Borup, the United States Military Attache, who intended to deliver them to the Italian and German Governments. M. Ribot placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Jefferson Coolidge, the United States Minister, who referred the matter to Washington. At the request of M. Ribot, Captain Borup has been relieved of his duties in the Paris Legation, and has been ordered to report himself at Washington. Captain Borup admits that he obtained the documents, and he declares that all the Attaches do the same. It is part of their duty. He indignantly denies that he intended to deliver them to any Government save his own. The French authorities recognise the practice of Attaches endeavouring to obtain confidential information for the use of their own Governments.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 20.

Dod, Lieut, Bo Lanc Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Crawford, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Dehra Doon.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esp'lde. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	33	89	26	92	27	87	29	0
Wednesday, July 20	0	55	0	40	0	49	0	20
Total	34	44	27	32	28	36	29	20
Total fall to 20th July, 1891	45	55	36	22	34	95	31	34
Total fall to 20th July, 1890	42	28	47	28	42	57	35	61

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(Week ending Friday, July 15.)

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jabalpur	20	89	Nasik	10	98
Raver	6	25	Deolalee	13	53
Nimbora	14	28	Ghoti	29	1
Bhadli	8	45	Nargaon	16	31
Jalgaon	10	52	Warrengaon	15	89
Sirsoli	6	4	Hoodgi	10	53
Mhasawad	7	29	Mohol	7	20
Maheji	5	70	Madha	13	92
Pachora	8	7	Barsi Road	9	45
Kasgaon	7	27	Keim	8	37
Naidongri	6	90	Jehur	7	17
Challisgaon	9	31	Oomulwari	10	72
Nandgaon	9	35	Dexal	9	17
Munmad	8	12	Lanowli	50	18
Lassalgaon	15	57	Dhond	16	57
Kerwadi	8	23	Talegaon	18	42

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st July to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·506	Calm	2	90·6	79·6	85	0·07	4·71	—5·98
Agra	29·522	N W	4	86·1	78·1	91	0·84	4·62	—6·03
Cawnpore	29·472	N W	2	86·0	78·1	87	0·02	9·30	..
Allahabad	29·421	W NW	5	82·5	78·3	91	2·06	11·78	+0·39
Jhansi	29·503	N W	5	81·4	75·7	91	3·00	11·49	—1·18
Jacobabad	29·466	S	6	103·4	85·6	61	...	1·72	+0·88
Karachi	29·588	W	16	85·9	81·7	87	...	9·10	+7·01
Ajmere	29·576	W	15	94·5	78·5	73	...	3·00	—5·42
Deesa	29·634	S	19	92·8	77·3	79	0·05	8·63	+0·30
Rajkot	29·652	W	18	89·9	77·6	85	...	9·30	—5·50
Veraval	29·703	W S W	7	85·0	81·7	85	...	6·38	..
Neemuch	29·616	W	17	86·8	74·6	76	...	7·74	—2·32
Indore	29·684	W S W	8	80·1	79·1	91	0·12	10·32	—3·33
Saugor	29·548	W S W	13	78·3	70·6	95	2·46	16·89	+1·34
Jubbulpore	29·580	W S W	8	76·9	73·6	93	1·07	19·56	—2·39
Hoshangabad	29·616	S W	9	78·3	74·7	96	1·28	17·65	—3·41
Khandwa	29·685	W	8	80·7	75·3	93	1·37	11·39	—1·19
Raipur	29·587	W S W	17	81·5	73·6	88	..	18·68	—3·91
Nagpur	29·650	W S W	14	81·9	74·4	92	0·38	14·87	—6·89
Amraoti	29·675	W	11	79·9	72·8	84	0·53	16·75	+1·35
Akola	29·694	W NW	7	82·5	73·7	82	0·37	19·40	+5·12
Surat	29·711	S W	F	87·0	80·1	89	0·02	33·31	+13·78
Malegaon	29·734	W S W	16	90·9	72·6	72	0·04	7·16	—1·98
Bombay	29·792	W S W	25	83·7	78·9	84	0·20	29·14	—13·18
Poona	29·794	W	21	78·6	71·4	91	0·14	17·51	+8·31
Sholapur	29·807	S W	14	82·7	71·5	82	..	9·35	+0·78
Ratnagiri	29·812	W S W	19	81·4	76·4	89	0·39	61·10	+5·15
Belgaum	29·844	W S W	1	70·8	67·8	92	0·95	19·97	+1·41
Goa	29·891	N W	22	83·1	74·4	91	1·78	54·39	...
Karwar	29·905	S W	7	81·2	74·7	86	1·66	54·09	—11·24
Mangalore	29·936	W	4	81·8	75·4	85	0·36	40·87	—29·73
Calicut	29·985	S S W	12	78·3	73·1	94	5·99	50·26	—4·24
Cochin	30·018	WN W	M	84·2	71·7	91	4·57	48·45	+3·49
Bangalore	29·950	W S W	11	79·2	66·9	88	0·03	6·23	+0·62
Secunderabad	29·787	W	16	81·1	72·1	73	...	10·09	+0·32
Masuliptm.	29·76	WN W	17	95·1	79·1	69	0·10	10·16	+0·93
Bellary	29·844	W	14	86·9	74·4	69	...	6·26	+3·50
Cuddapah	29·847	S W	..	94·1	79·4	73	..	11·96	+6·52
Madras	29·860	S S W	11	95·2	83·1	68	..	7·88	+2·89
Coimbatore	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Trichinopoly	29·910	W	11	102·1	79·3	60	...	3·81	+1·29
Negapatam	29·883	WS W	1	98·6	79·3	58	...	3·56	+0·85
Colombo	30·004	S W	10	86·0	79·5	72	...	7·28	—5·83

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 0·18 (35·71); E. G. H. — 0·49 (28·29); G. T. H. — 0·40 (27·32); C. P. — 0·20 (29·14).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Verval and Surat and a brisk fall at Delhi, Allahabad and Raipur, the barometer has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts all over the country. Readings continue to be highest in Ceylon and lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Gradients are steep in almost all districts. Pressure reads above the normal in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and locally at Nagpur, Khandwa, Indore and Deesa and below it in other places. The deficiency is gretest at Allahabad. Winds are southerly at Jacobabad and Deesa, north-westerly in the North-West Provinces and at Goa, Cochin and Masulipatam, and south-westerly or westerly in all other districts. The force has been strong to a gale in several places. This morning, a wind velocity of 26 miles an hour is reported from Ajmere, 24 from Rajkot and Bombay, 22 from Neemuch, 20 from Malegaon and Secunderabad, 18 from Raipur, 16 from Allahabad, Ratnagiri and Calicut, and 14 from Karwar, Amraoti, Jubbulpore and Deesa. The maximum temperature variations are small except at Sholapur, Amraoti, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Jhansi, Allahabad and Agra (5. to 9° below the average), and at Malegaon, Negapatam and Trichinopoly (4°, to 5° above the average). The highest maximum was 103° at Jacobabad. The night temperature varies from the normal by small amounts only anywhere. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (67°). The atmosphere is damp all over the country except at most stations in the Madras Presidency and Sind, where it is dry. The skies are densely clouded in almost all places. Rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces except Raipur, the Punjab and at Deesa, Indore and Masulipatam. The principal amounts received are 5·99" at Calicut, 4·57" at Cochin, 3·00" at Jhansi, 2·46" at Saugor, 2·06" at Allahabad, 1·78" at Goa, 1·66" at Karwar, 1·37" at Khandwa, 1·28" at Hoshangabad and 1·07" at Jubbulpore. Abnormals indicate the existence of a large low pressure area at or in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and the weather is very unsettled there. The grrdients around it are very steep and there are prospects of the continuance of more or less heavy rain in the Central and North-West Provinces. The monsoon gradients on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is one and a quarter times steeper than usual which indicates the probability of moderately heavy showers on and off that coast. Strongly marked monsoon weather conditions prevail over nearly the whole country except Sind and the Madras Presidency, where conditions are unfavourable and no rain is likely at present.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The barometer is rising in Sind, Guzerat, and West Peninsula and falling elsewhere rapidly, and briskly in Burma and the Gangetic plain. Readings are low in the Punjab and the Gangetic plain, highest in Ceylon and Malabar. Gradients are steep. Winds blow easterly in the Assam Valley, North Bengal, and Behar, variable in Burma and the Punjab, and generally westerly elsewhere. The force is strong at the head of the bay and across the Peninsula and several western sections. The temperature has changed rather irregularly, and the mean temperature is below the normal, except in the Peninsula and Rajputana. Hardly any rain has fallen in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, or Guzerat, and only scattered showers in Madras. Elsewhere the rain is general. Mercara and Calicut received six, Cochin five, Akyab four, Jhansi three, Durbhanga, Allahabad, Pachmarhi and Saugor two inches of rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th July, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·695
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	615
Fall of Rain	0·29
Total fall during month	15·79
„ „ year	28·29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 20th July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A NEAT and useful CALENDAR CLOCK in the form of a pap rweight, in handsome case, with movement of the very best qualit, keeping arcura'e time, and also showing the days of the month, going in any position. Each Clock is thoroughly regulated and guaranteed. A pretty and useful present, Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SAVING of 50 to 75 PER CENT.—Why pay a full price for new Plate! Goods when you can get your rejected ones restored to perfection for about one-fourth the price?—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh batch of WALERS, comprising Carriage Horses and Hacks, fit for immediate use. To be seen at R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18. FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS, indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MATCHLESS CEYLON TEA.—At wonde fully-Cheap Price, Re. 1 per lb. Packet. Liberal Discount to large buyers—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RICHEST SILK UMBRELLAS, Choice Natural Sticks, Fox's Steel Frames, folding very small. A really superior article, Rs. 12-8 Net; sterling value.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MR. S. H. WHEELER, Jailor, Central Jail, at Vellore, says:—I have found MOTIWALA'S Medicines better than any other Medicine in the market, especially for Diarrhœa and in one particular case of Cholera. A friend of mine, I verily believe owes his life to MOTIWALA'S CHOLERA MIXTURE. The Diarrhœa Mixture has been given by me to many of my friends in Acute Diarrhœa, which was always checked in 2 or 3 doses.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGINGS with a private family, near the Fort, for a young man in moderate circumstances. State terms to "No. 229," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ENGLISH LADY of high respected family for giving TUITION in English and Music to a Zenana Begum, presently in Poona for the season, afterwards in up-country. Apply to "SH," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a second-hand STEAM ENGINE of about 5, 15 and 40 indicated H. P. Apply to "STEAM," care of this Paper.

SPARE TUNED REEDS for Aristons, Rs. 1-8, for Euphoniums Rs. 1-8, for Phœnix Rs. 3. Giant Harmonium Aristons, Rs. 3, Giant Phœnix, Rs. 4, Celestinas Rs. 4. For Harmoniums, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING TRAINING NIGHT CLASSES (By special request). Applications will only be received till the 1st Proximo. (Speed Classes free).—BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

POONA SEASON.—THE POONA HOTEL is a First-Class Upper-Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally and conveniently situated, is open to westerly breeze, and affords all the comforts of a home. Terms Moderate.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected by our Agent at Manila, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE HOUSE FOR ELECTRO-PLATING.—Patronized by over Sixty-two Officers, Messes, Clubs, Hotels, and more than 500 Officers of the Army and Civil Service.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

A MARRIED COUPLE or a BACHELOR can have rooms with board with a private family at Byculla.—Apply to "H.," care of this Paper.

INDIAN PLATE POLISH positively makes Silver-ware equal to new; makes Brass-ware equal to Silver in one minute. Try it. Price Re. 1.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watchmakers, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

18, Nothingham Place, York Gate, Regents' Park, N. W.—Visitors to London will find elegant accommodation, with First Class Board, at the above address. The house is situated in a most central position, being only two minutes' walk from Baker Street Station and within easy access to all Theatres. Highly recommended For Terms, &c., apply to Miss FURRELL, 18, Nottingham Place.

WHY NOT ECONOMIZE?—It is easily done by sending all your old Plated Articles to us and receiving them back as good as new at a little price.—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4 for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, etc. undertake Collection of outstanding debts.—No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

GO TO ROBINSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE, 18, Elphinstone Circle, for DOMESTIC SERVANTS and CLERKS, who take great care in selecting the best man.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

"ONE" OUT OF HUNDREDS of FLATTERING LETTERS.—"I have received the box of Electro-plate, and I am very pleased at the way the Articles have been re-plated."—C. JOST and Co., 13-15, Hornby Row.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, B. B. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOANS!

ON PERSONAL SECURITY, combined with LIFE POLICIES.
On Shares and Stocks.
On House Property.
On Deposits with the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited.
The Undersigned is authorized by a Mofussil Bank to negotiate the abovementioned and other classes of Loans.

F. L. McAFEE,
Auditor and Public Accountant,
9, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. ARDESIR DORABJEE,
DENTAL SURGEON,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
NEXT TO ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

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[BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
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HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.
AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beohoo Chatterjee's Street Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE—— Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

A DROP of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver took place in London yesterday, at Reuter's quotation, of 39⅛d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 86½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower in London at £66 13-16. Consols remained at 96⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¼; and the market rates of discount were without change. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3d. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Wheat Market was firm at an advance of 1d. per cental, both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 7½d. and 6s. 5d. per cental, Ex Quay, respectively. Linseed was quiet, Bombay Seed being 3d. per quarter lower, at 39s. per quarter Ex Quay.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; and Surats and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. Spot prices were all unchanged; as also were American Arrivals in the nearer positions; but for August-September deliveries and accounts, they were 1-64d. higher. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Both spot and arrival prices of Cotton in New York were unchanged yesterday, at 7¼ cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·19 cents for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 4,000 bales, making this season's figures compare as unlimited with those for the two previous years to the same date:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	2,300	100
Three days' do.	7,000	4,700	1,400
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	7,030,000	6,877,400	5,745,600

Business in Cotton in our local market has continued on a small scale; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 bales of Indore, at Rs. 170; and 200 Compta, at the same price; while the Mills have taken 700 bales, made up of 200 each of Karanja, at Rs. 173; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 176-81; and 100 each of Ujein, at Rs. 176; Bengal, at Rs. 150; and Ispahani, at Rs. 768 per candy.

WHEAT, following the improvement on the other side, has been firm again to-day, and a considerable export business has been done, while prices have further advanced half to one anna per cwt.; our quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5	2	3	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 5	0	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi...........	„ 4	14	6	„
Red Delhi.....................	„ 4	10	0	„
Hard Yellow..................	„ 5	2	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4	13	0	„
Hard Red	„ 4	10	0	„

SEEDS also have become firm and active, considerable purchases for export having been made to-day. *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-7-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	3,048	bales.
Wheat...................................	6,923	cwts.
Linseed	3,032	„
Rapeseed	3,479	„
Gingelly...............................	835	„
Groundnuts	822	„
Castorseed...........................	1,090	„
Rice	5,609	„

FREIGHTS are steady, with a better demand for Wheat space. Business has been done for Hull, for August shipment, at 14s. per ton; and for Cadiz, for the same shipment, at about 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d. for Demand, at which rates we heard of little or no enquiry; and for Credits, 1s. 3 3-16d. at three months' sight was named in two places, and a moderate amount of Paper was placed thereat; otherwise the market rate was 1s. 3¼d. The tone at closing was quiet, at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand......	1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16 to ¼d.	„
Francs do.	1·60 to 1·60¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, and an advance of about ¼ per cent. was at one time established on last evening's final rates for Fours for Money and Account, 106⅞, buyers, having been quoted for cash, 106 11-16 for the coming settlement, and 106 7-10 for August, but with sellers for both the accounts; before the close, however, half the advance was lost, the market leaving off at 106¾ for Money. 106¼ was still quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES.—There has been again more enquiry for Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, and in the former, we note an advance of Rs. 15 in Queen; of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay, and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton, Connaught, Empress, Howard and Bullough, Jivraz Balloo, and Swadeshi, at our revised quotations; while in Press Shares, New Berar are Rs. 5, and Breul's Cawnpore Rs. 2½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,045 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Posslet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Cable Mossamedes-Cape Town, interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 6 a.m., on the 22nd instant.
Mauritius mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden on Saturday morning, the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th July, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	8	38 p.m.	1	27
Teheran	20	1	17 p.m.	...	57
Suez	20	2	50 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 20th July, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta........	...	35	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	8	...	1
„ Madras	...	32	...	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 16th July, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,67,609	2,86,986	2,916	4,57,541
Corresponding week last year, open 1,481·31 miles	..	..	..	4,41,466

Increase .... Rs. 16,075.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

10 p.m.	81·3

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 20.

6 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GOLDSWORTHY—July 19, the wife of S. Carlton Goldsworthy, of a daughter.
DOSOGNE—July 19, at Poona, the wife of Leon Dosogne Zeyen, Consul-General for Belgium, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN "inquirer" at Quetta asks whether there is any institution in India for teaching blind children. Any information on this subject will be gratefully received by the inquirer.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892.

THE General Elections are very near their close, six hundred and sixty-eight members having been returned. On Tuesday the number of elections held was eight; one Conservative being returned and two Unionists. Sir A. M. Thompson, who kept his seat for Handsworth, Staffordshire, and Major Darwin who defeated Sir John Swinburne at Lichfield in the same county. The latter held the seat in the two previous Parliaments, having defeated Lord Anson, Unionist candidate, in 1886, and Mr. T. Mosley, Conservative, in 1885 by 1,113 votes. Major Darwin has a right to feel proud of winning a seat from a very formidable opponent on what was practically the last day of the elections. The gain of this seat, the ninth captured by the Liberal Unionists since the beginning of the elections which have deprived them of twenty-four, makes their total in the new House fifty-two. At the Dissolution they numbered sixty-seven. Though they have lost some twenty-two per cent. of their voting power they have not come within measurable distance of the extinction with which they were so often threatened by unfriendly prophets. Their support is more indispensable than ever to the Conservatives, who are now reduced to two hundred and sixty and are in a minority of twelve as compared to the Liberals. The latter with their Nationalist allies now number three hundred and fifty-four, and have a majority of forty over the three hundred and fourteen Unionists. The two returns which are to follow will probably increase this majority to forty-two.

It would be curious if not very profitable to compare the actual result with the calculations and predictions so confidently made before the Elections were even in sight, and even since. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the ministers would sweep the country, and in the new Parliament would have an overwhelming majority. The *Times* special commissioner examined with great care the prospects in each constituency, and on summing up gave the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists a renewal of strength. On the 4th June, the *Times*, ignoring this "judicial" pronouncement of its own commissioner, stated that the Unionists "had always admitted" that they might experience a "temporary reverse" at the Elections. It has been stated on what appeared to be good authority that while Lord Salisbury was himself desirous of deferring the dissolution, his hand was forced by the rank and file, who grew impatient and pressed for an early dissolution. The Liberals on the contrary abstained from repeating the clamours for an early appeal to the country in which they had indulged the year before. Mr. Gladstone did not renew his exercitations in political meteorology: he remained content with the calculations of September last which by four different tests arrived at four differing results. Examining the lessons of the eighty-nine by-elections by one method, the conclusion was that the Liberal majority would be 46. The second method gave 53, the third 85, and the fourth 93. Each of these majorities was irrespective of the Nationalist vote, which was taken at fifty—the Parnellites being at that time still a political factor which had to be taken into account. More recently Mr. Herbert Gladstone estimated the Liberal majority at seventy, without counting fifty or sixty constituencies which were doubtful, but which he thought would probably return Liberals. Mr. W. T. Stead, in the June number of the *Review of Reviews*, went far beyond these figures. "While it would be rash," he wrote, "to say that the Liberal majority will exceed one hundred and twenty, it will certainly exceed one hundred, exclusive of the Irish vote."

The *Spectator* of June 25, stated that it was the opinion "of a very great politician, indeed," that the impulse of 1886 had not spent its force, and that although the Unionists would lose some seats they would retain a majority almost a half of the original magnitude in that Parliament. Speculating on the Government obtaining a majority, that journal thought that just over forty "they could continue to govern very much as at present," while the Liberals would go to pieces while endeavouring to substitute a social programme for Home Rule. With a majority of twenty the Government could still go on, and keep the executive machine going for a time. With a similar majority of twenty the Liberals would not be able to get a Home Rule Bill through, and a Registration Bill would be pushed to the front. The Nationalists, frantic at the delay, would retire to Ireland for a Session, and the Conservatives would put the Liberals out of office. Unfortunately the *Spectator* did not forecast what would happen if the Liberals obtained—as they have done—a majority "just over forty." The seer confined himself to predicting that if they swept the board they would produce a Home Rule Bill which should be a strong one—a majority sufficient to enable the leaders to disregard the Irish secession not being hoped for even by the most sanguine on that side. Then would come the crucial question, how far the Whigs still attached to Mr. Gladstone would bear a "strong" Bill. Possibly after a fierce fight the Bill would, about autumn, pass the Commons, and be sent up to the Lords, who would have the proverbial three courses from which to choose. Their Lordships would either reject the Bill, perhaps re-cast it, perhaps accept it subject to conditions such as a "reference" to the popular vote. This idea of the Referendum is given great prominence in one of Professor Dicey's articles contributed to the July magazines on the subject which pre-occupies all his thoughts. Thirty or forty years ago the Referendum was known as the "plebiscite," which played a great though transient part in French history.

FOR the last three years the affairs of the Bombay Underwriters' Association have gone so smoothly, that disregarding the rules, they held no annual meeting and issued no report until the close of the last half-year. The underwriters hold that it has been fortunate from their point of view that there has been so little of interest in connection with the insurance of the Bombay trade. They have been very much in the position of Canning's Knife-grinder, who had no story to tell. With one exception, the loss of the steamship Deccan, which left Port Louis just before the great cyclone in February and disappeared with the two hundred souls on board, there has been no great disaster connected with the shipping of the port for the last three years. At the meeting of the Association the Hon'ble Mr. Beaufort pointed to what is certainly a remarkable omission from the report—nothing is said therein as to the absence of a court-of-inquiry such as is invariably held in England when such a disaster occurs. He recommends that the Government should even now be urged to institute an inquiry into the loss of the Deccan. As every one knows, that steamer was an old vessel, formerly owned by the P. and O. Company, and was employed by a Bombay firm in the Mauritius trade. Mr. Beaufort alludes to reports that the Deccan when she left Port Louis was loaded with a larger cargo of sugar than she had ever carried before. It would be to the interest of the owners that such reports should be sifted. The steamer was fully insured, and the underwriters settled the claims, writing her off as a total loss. Nevertheless we believe the owners were not recouped what they would have gained had the Deccan survived the cyclone, and brought her cargo to Calcutta, where on the news of the destruction of the plantations and sugar refineries in the Mauritius, the price of sugar went up at a bound thirty per cent. Mr. Beaufort, in urging the desirablity of holding a court-of-inquiry, stated that he had not one word to say against the owners; but clearly as a matter of principle an inquiry should be held in all such cases. Another point of considerable importance, alluded to in the report as "the rough-and-ready style of business carried on by native shippers in the coasting trade" was dwelt upon at more length by Mr. Beaufort. The underwriters insure the cargoes of native craft going up and down the coast. This year has been very disastrous owing to the frequent cyclonic disturbances. The great cyclone which struck the coast of Kathiawar on the first of May, coming suddenly from the west, without any herald of its approach, and travelling at a rate which carried it to the Himalayas in forty-eight hours, sank a great number of native craft not only at sea, but in the ports. It appears that it is the custom to overload such craft with cotton on the calculation that the sea will be smooth and the wind moderate. If this calculation prove erroneous, the practice is to freely jettison the cotton, and claim the insurance thereon. The jettisoning would not of course avail to save a cotton ship taken in a cyclone, but the practice is resorted to very freely without the excuse of a cyclone.

The jettisoning this year, Mr. Beaufort affirms, has been more practised than usual. Some years ago he had to deal with a case in which the cotton paid for as jettisoned had been landed and sold at Nowsari by the tindal and crew. In that case the crew were tried in the Gaekwar's territory, and sent to jail. Frauds in another direction are still rife. The boats are frequently overladen, and if the weather keeps fine, they make the run to Bombay in safety. But if even a moderate gale arises the excess cotton is thrown overboard, and it is said that this is done under the instructions of the owners of the cargo, for otherwise the crews would not undertake the voyage. The freight is paid before sailing, and the owners of the boats are not required to pay any share of the loss by jettison, as is the case with the owners of foreign-going vessels. There is no remedy against the owners, who have pocketed the freight, and even if they were sued, the value of the jettisoned cargo would generally exceed that of the boat. Mr. Beaufort suggests that the Government of Bombay and the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Political Agent in Kathiawar, should be asked to move in the matter, so that the Customs officers at each port may be instructed not to permit a vessel which is overladen to leave harbour. The Port Officer in Bombay will not permit a vessel to leave which is drawing more water than is allowed by the Board of Trade regulations. We quite concur with Mr. Beaufort that it is only necessary to draw the attention of Sir Charles Ollivant to this matter to secure his co-operation in regard to the Kathiawar ports. Another measure suggested is that underwriters, who now insure vessels leaving the northern ports for Bombay up to the 15th May, should only insure for specific risks after the 30th April, and then only when the weather has been reported fine and the sea smooth to the south of Bombay by vessels going north. It now commonly happens that vessels leaving the northern ports early in May are baffled by the south-west breeze; they put into the nearest port, and telegraph to the owners of the cargo that they cannot proceed owing to stress of weather. The committee of underwriters were asked for their opinion as to whether the insurer was liable for a policy on cotton in a native vessel which put into Bulsar with cargo intact. The assured claimed that the vessel being unable to complete her voyage owing to southerly winds, the expense of bringing the cotton to Bombay by the railway should be borne by the underwriters. The majority of the committee were of opinion that the insurers were liable for the expense of bringing the cotton to Bombay. In another case, where the cotton had been shipped on board a native craft for Bombay, but was re-landed and forwarded by road and rail, the return of the premium paid to the underwriters was claimed. It was decided that the goods having been actually shipped, and risk incurred, the underwriters were entitled to retain the premium. But the custom is for the underwriters to pay the rail freight to Bombay rather than to order a vessel to proceed, when she has put into port on account of adverse winds, it being held that the risk to a vessel attempting to make Bombay would be greater than the cost of despatching goods by rail. Cases of jettisoning occur even in the Bombay harbour. A quantity of iron rails taken on board a prow from a vessel unloading, was jettisoned. The committee of the Association decided that the insuring company was liable for its share of loss, the rails having been thrown overboard in the interests of the cargo and prow. The tindal, who appears to have been the owner of the prow, was liable to a proportionate share of the loss, but as it was very doubtful whether he could pay anything, the insurers were recommended to pay the full claim in the first instance.

Another matter affecting the interests of Bombay underwriters is the method of making up general averages adopted by the Austrian Lloyd and the Florio Rubattino Companies. With the former the average statement in regard to steamers carrying cargo between Hongkong and Bombay are not prepared at the port of destination, but at Trieste. In one such case, when the steamer in the course of her voyage had to put back to Penang, the average made up in Trieste, included heavy charges on ship and cargo, which would not have come under that head according to English law. The bills of lading of the Florio R[redacted] contain a clause providing th[redacted] of general average are to be settled at Genoa. This places Bombay underwriters under a disadvantage, especially in respect of cargo carried between British ports, as for example, Hongkong or Singapore and Bombay, or Bombay and Aden. The delay involved is inconvenient and entails loss. The Italian law of averages differs from the English and burdens the insurers with risks which they have not contemplated. The Association has addressed the administration of the company at Rome on the subject. The companies in question are, of course, the best judges of their own interests in this as in other matters; but it would seem to outsiders that they will be at a disadvantage with competing lines if shippers and insurers find that dealings with them involve exceptional delays and risks. The Association during the three years covered by the report had to deal with many curious applications for counsel or assistance. One assurance company inquired whether they were liable under a policy on goods landed at Colombo the damage to which their agents had surveyed and pronounced to be caused by fresh water. Subsequently, the Government Analyst applied tests and declared the damage to be due to sea-water. The committee decided—as indeed it could not help doing—that the insurers were liable. A New Zealand insurance company applied for the intervention of the Association with the Collector of Calicut to assist them in the recovery of a number of teak logs lost from alongside the s.s. Simla, and subsequently washed ashore. The New Zealanders were advised to apply to the Collector Sahib direct, a course which it is to be hoped they found effectual.

OUR telegrams yesterday told of the death of Mr. Thomas Cook, founder of the firm of Thomas Cook and Son, whose jubilee was celebrated a year ago almost to the day. Thus is brought to a close the career of a remarkable man, the narrative of whose life, as Mr. Fraser Rae, in his book on "The Business of Travel," says, resembles a fairy tale. His name does not appear in any of the Honours' Lists of his own country, nor do we remember that Dr. Smiles classes him amongst men whose success in life marks them as deserving of special honour. But foreign rulers had deemed him worthy of honour and Mr. Gladstone, in reviewing the progress of England during the Queen's reign, wrote:—"Among the humanising contrivances of the age, I think notice is due to the system founded by Mr. Cook, and now largely in use under which numbers of persons, and, indeed, whole classes have for the first time found easy access to foreign countries, and have acquired some of that familiarity with them which breeds not contempt but kindness." Mr. Thomas Cook at the time of his death was an octogenarian, and had for some short time been in retirement, the business having been carried on by his son and grandsons. Left without parents at the age of ten, his education ceased, and he was compelled to earn his own livelihood. After working in the fields, he became a wood-turner, then a Bible-reader, a village missionary, and a temperance lecturer. Indirectly it was from his connection with temperance work that his good fortune sprang. A meeting of members of the Temperance Society was to be held at Loughborough in 1841, and Mr. Cook and his fellow-temperance men at Harborough and Leicester were anxious to attend it. The idea occurred to him that a special train run for the convenience of those desiring to attend the meeting would be a success, and he succeeded in arranging for this with the secretary of the line. Five hundred and seventy passengers were conveyed to and from the meeting, and thus began the business whose ramifications now extend to all parts of the world. The success of this first excursion was so marked that Mr. Cook's services were frequently called into demand where large parties of holiday-seekers desired relaxation, or enthusiasts desired to attend some distant demonstration. During the next three years his whole time was devoted to the arrangement of pleasure trips. The system of personally conducted tours followed the carriage of three hundred passengers to Carnarvon by steamer, for only one Welshman could be found there with a sufficient knowledge of English to act as guide. By 1850 the excursions had extended to Scotland, as well as to every part of England, and already excursions to America had been contemplated by Mr. Cook; but the great Exhibition of 1851, was then in preparation, and the directors of the Midland Railway induced him to remain in England and arrange excursions to the Exhibition. The Dublin Exhibition followed, and by this time Mr. Cook's success was assured. The Paris Exhibition was not to be neglected, and it was this which led to the extension of the personally conducted tours to the Continent. The first "grand circular tour" was arranged in 1856, and included Brussels, the Field of Waterloo, Cologne, the Rhine, Heidelberg, Baden-Baden, and Paris, besides other places of interest. Not step by step, but country by country the circle of his operations extended; and aided by his son, Mr. J. M. Cook, the founder of this remarkable agency was able to arrange for excursions and the accommodation of his excursionists in every part of the world. Soon it became impossible for the Messrs. Cook to accompany all their patrons, and agents were appointed in every centre towards which tourists could desire to go. Their hotel coupons, too, soon became as well known and as indespensable as their railway tickets. Their agents are to be met with at every important railway station or landing-stage in the civilised world to enable the most illiterate to find his way through any and every country with as great comfort as the most accomplished linguist and experienced traveller. Mr. J. M. Cook's ideas in America were seized on by the railway companies to their own rather than to his advantage, and he had more reasons than one to remember his first journey to America. But his business spread there eventually as well as all over Europe. To his instrumentality is due the fact that the Anglo-Indian traveller can book through from London to Brindisi, an arrangement which had long been resisted until the termination of the Franco-German war enabled Mr. J. M. Cook to show to the French railway authorities what excellent arrangements he had been able to make with the Germans. To Palestine, Egypt, Australia and India, Mr. Cook carried his tourists, and doubtless was unintentionally responsible for Pagett, M.P. Through Persia and even beyond did Mr. Cook open up routes. His "personal conduct" of the Nile Expedition is a matter of history, and we in India can testify to the improvement he effected in the conditions of the pilgrims to the Hadjis. Mr. Thomas Cook owed his success to honest perseverance and unfailing integrity quite as much as to extraordinary business capacity.

MR. E. W. FLOWER has consented to stand as a candidate for the vacancy in the Corporation caused by the death of Mr. J. R. Duxbury.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The latest returns show that :—

Conservatives 262
Unionists 52
Liberals 274
Parnellites 9
Anti-Parnellites 71

have been elected.

THE PARTY GAINS.

The Party gains are as follows :—

Conservatives 16
Unionists 9
Liberals 76

CANDIDATES ELECTED.

The following candidates have been elected :—

CONSERVATIVE.

Captain W. Sidebotham ....High Peak (Derbyshire.)

UNIONISTS.

Sir A. M. Thompson..............Handsworth (Staffordshire).
Major L. Darwin ....Lichfield (Staffordshire).

LIBERALS.

John Wilson ....Mid Durham.
J. T. Brunner.........................Northwich (Cheshire).

NATIONALISTS.

J. Gilhooley ....West Cork.
J. Driscoll ....South Monaghan.
Mr. Sexton...........................Kerry.

THE RUSSIAN CROPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 19.

Latest reports concerning the Russian grain crops state that the prospects are improving.

RIOTING AND MURDER IN RUSSIA.

In consequence of the riots that have taken place at Astrakan, Saratoff, and Khavalinsk in which the frenzied mob sacked the cholera hospitals and murdered the doctors, a Proclamation has been issued stating that henceforth rioters will be tried by court-martial.

THE PLAGUE.

The plague has appeared at Khorassan.

POLITICAL TRIAL AT SOFIA.

SOFIA, JULY 20.

The trial of M. Karaveloff, formerly Prime Minister and Regent of Bulgaria, Dr. Moloff, an ex-Cabinet Minister, and sixteen other persons for complicity in the murder of M. Beltchoff, and with having laid a plot to murder Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambouloff, was concluded to-day, and resulted in four of the prisoners being sentenced to death, six being acquitted, and eight, including M. Karaveloff, being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

TROOPS FOR GILGIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

The detachment of the 15th Sikhs, at Ferozpur, under orders for Gilgit are to march about the middle of next month.

THE WHEELER CASE.

The despatch containing the decision of the Government of India in the Wheeler case was sent from Simla to the Secretary of State on Tuesday.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ALLAHABAD.

Mr. H. M. Wright, Commissioner of Allahabad, returned from leave on Tuesday, and took over charge forthwith from Mr. G. R. C. Williams.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD FRANKFORT'S INSPECTION TOUR.

Major-General Lord Frankfort leaves Dalhousie, on the 26th to inspect the plains stations in the Lahore district, returning to Dalhousie on the 10th of August.

SUBMISSION OF THE BLACK MOUNTAIN TRIBES HEADMEN.

The headmen of the various Black Mountain tribes have expressed their desire to enter into communications with the British authorities, with a view to settling all questions connected with Hashim Ali, the late chief of the Hassanzais.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIN-LUSHAI HILLS.

The line of demarcation of the Chin-Lushai country, the administration of which is to be shared by the Burma and Assam Governments, has not yet been fixed ; it is to be determined mainly by local considerations, the object being to prevent any clashing of authority.

THE RE-ARMING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

It is now expected that a sufficient number of the LeMitford Magazine rifles will arrive during the next few months to permit the whole of the British garrisons in India to be re-armed by April next year. A supply of cartridges to last for four years is being sent out, but they are loaded with black powder and not cordite.

The military authorities in India have raised no objection to troops, who may come out in relief this cold weather already armed with magazine rifles. Armourer-serjeants are to be sent to the various arsenals to learn the mechanism of the new weapon as soon as the supply has been received.

THE MURDER OF THE LATE KUNJ BEHARI LAL.

Arrests have been made at Ulwar in connection with the murder of the late Kunj Behari Lal. They comprise Major Ramchunder, an officer in the Ulwar army, and his syce, two Thakurs of Kankroli, and other accomplices. The Thakurs and the syce have confessed. Mr. Brian Egerton is conducting the present police investigation.

MAURITIUS RELIEF FUND.

It can no longer be said that the cry of distressed Mauritius has been responded to only by the natives of Western India observes a local paper. The Nawab Sir Abdul Gunny, K.C.S.I., of Dacca, and Nawab Ahsanulla Khan Bahadur have each subscribed the munificent sum of Rs. 1,000 to the relief fund, and his Highness the Maharaja of Benares subscribed Rs. 200.

THE TRANS-FRONTIER TROUBLE.

Regarding the recent affair at Gustoi, on the west of the Gumal Pass, it appears that Captain MacIvor, Political Agent in the Zhob Valley, on arriving at the village found that four or five ragamuffins representing the Amir of Kabul's authority had re-crossed the Kundar River into Afghan territory; and with them were the headmen of villages who were grazing their flocks. Captain MacIvor sent some tribal messengers summoning the Maliks to return, and the order was obeyed at once. The Afghans fired a few shots more in bravado than anything else it would seem, for no damage was done.

THE INSPECTION OF ARMY SIGNALLING.

Lieutenant R. De Vismes de Ponthieu, 10th Bombay Infantry, has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Inspector of Army Signalling in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Detailed orders in regard to the signalling inspection arrangements for the ensuing cold season will shortly be issued.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 20.

The first paper-chase of the season came off at Bolarum last Saturday, the finish being at the 21st Hussars Mess. There were two or three falls, but no one was seriously hurt. Colonel Hickman led the whole way, and Mrs. Arnold rode pluckily and well.

Colonel Warner and officers of the first Madras Lancers give an at home on Friday with sports and dancing afterwards.

On Saturday next there will be another paper chase to finish at the R. A. Mess.

The weather is cool and cloudy with slight showers of rain.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, JULY 20.

The mail steamer Rohilla from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera 3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent Consols 96⅞
3 per cent Rentes 98½
3½ per cent Sterling Loan 107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper............... 66 13-16
4½ per cent. „ .... nominal.
Bar Silver 39¼

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

The following additional candidates had been elected up to mid-night on Tuesday. There are now only two results to come in :—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party Gain.	Loss.	1886.	1885.
Cheshire (Northwich)	*Mr J Brunner	L		U	L
Cork, W	*Mr J Gilhooley	AP		N	N
Derbyshire (High Peak)	*Mr Sidebotham	C		C	C
Durham (Mid)	*Mr J Wilson†	L		L	L
Kerry	*Mr Sexton	AP		N	N
Monaghan, S	Mr F Driscoll	AP		N	N
Staffs (Handsworth)	Sir H M Thompson	U		U	U
„ (Lichfield)	Major Darwin	U	1		L

*Member of Late Parliament.
† Labour Candidate.

THE STATE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

	1874.	1880.	1885.
Liberals	250	354	333
Conservatives	351	237	251
Home Rulers	51	61	86

	1886.	1892.*
Conservatives	307	302
Unionists	71	67
Liberals	205	215
Nationalists	86	86

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

[*To date*]

Liberals	274	} 354
Nationalists	80	
Conservatives	262	} 314
Unionists	52	

(Two further results have yet to come in.)
* At the time of Dissolution.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to see that my letter to you of the 15th instant has not yet elicited any straight and authentic reply from the officers of the above Association, which has organized the public meeting to be held next Saturday. Their reticence on the subject is rather suspicious, and I should be sorry to take that as an indirect confirmation of the rumours as to the introduction of the Congress element into the movement. Otherwise, why this silence ? I think it is the bounden duty of those who look after the working of the Association to contradict the rumours which are gaining increased currency as to the capital the Congressionists are supposed to be bent upon making from this election of Mr. Dadabhai. It is true that, as I am given to understand, a sort of attempt has been made in an irresponsible and almost discreditable manner to refute a part of the statement made by me regarding the refusal of a High Court Judge to preside on the occasion, but that is neither here nor there. The contention is whether there is any intention on the part of the promoters of the meeting to associate Mr. Dadabhai's election with the National Congress, and that remains totally unanswered. Now, is it fair that it should so remain, considering the great importance of the occasion ?

Cannot the promoters see that their silence may make a great discount from the movement in which every Indian will heartily join if it was organized in an open and straight-forward manner ? Are the Parsees, Mahomedans, and Government servants to be despised? If these points are not cleared, and that at once, we must take it for granted that there is some ulterior object in the attitude taken up in the name of the Association.

A few words more and I have done. I see that Sir D. M. Petit is going to preside at the meeting. Now it must be certain that he has no idea of the secret political purpose the promoters have in view, and is simply beguiled into it under the idea that the movement is simply based on personal regard for Mr. Dadabhai. We all know Sir Dinshaw's views regarding the Congress, for did he not some time ago, in a speech at some mofussil station, try to dissuade the Parsees from joining the Congress, and advised them to attend to better things ? Now, Sir, I do not think it is right on the part of the Congresswallas to entrap (as it were) Sir Dinshaw in this way and commit him in favour of the Congress. Also I think that under the circumstances it is the duty of the venerable Baronet to see that he is not stultified and his own position as well as that of the large mass of people who are opposed to the Congress is not compromised by any act or speech of the promoters of the meeting. Sir Dinshaw's plain course, therefore, is to insist that nothing is said or done in praise of the Congress, or else to refuse to preside. "Everything that glitters is not gold."

July 20. A MEMBER.

MEMBERS of the House of Commons were abundantly refreshed during the Session now closed. In that period there were served in the dining-room 5,946 luncheons and 7,985 dinners, while in two other rooms set apart for refreshments, the total number of meals provided was 3,032.

THE German Consul at Port Elizabeth says with regard to the export of ostrich feathers from South Africa, that in 1890 the exports were 212,276 lb., valued at £564,000. By reason of the maladies from which the ostriches have suffered, the exports in 1891 were smaller, although the exact figures are not yet known.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN FORECAST OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE excitement anent the General Election is daily increasing : the sale of Unionist badges is advertised by several shops, and one of Messrs. Marshall and Snellgrove's salesmen informed me that they sold thousands daily. Within a few hours, some few fortunate candidates who have no opponents in the field will be able to write the magic letters "M.P." after their names : it is stated that 46 Conservatives, 10 Liberal Unionists, and 66 Gladstonians (inclusive of 50 Irish members) will enter or re-enter Parliament without a contest. This hardly looks as if the Gladstonians were going to sweep the board, as some of their ardent supporters aver that they will do, for with the exception of the Irish seats, the uncontested elections are in favour of the Unionist Party in a greater proportion than 3 to 1. It is of course unsafe to prophesy and more especially as the result will be known before this letter reaches India, but one often does unsafe things, and I will venture into attempting to foretell the future.

	Conservatives.	Unionists.	Gladstonians.
England ...	251	38	176
Wales ...	6	2	22
Scotland ...	14	11	47
Ireland ...	19	4	80
Total ...	290	55	325

This would give a very narrow majority to the Unionist Party, and of course would make it very difficult for the Government to carry out any sensational legislation, as the slightest opposition on the part of any of their followers would result in a defeat and a new election would shortly follow. I attended a meeting to listen to Mr. Fisher who is canvassing for Fulham. Mr. Fisher has been member for Fulham ever since Fulham has returned a member, and he is regarded as one of Lord Salisbury's promising lieutenants ; he has worked as an unpaid secretary to Mr. Balfour, and there were hopes that Mr. Balfour would have been able to attend the meeting to speak on behalf of his able secretary, but unfortunately Mr. Balfour's duties called him elsewhere, as he was speaking in favour of Mr. Smith Barry at the time the Fulham meeting was in progress. It is many years since I have attended a political meeting in England, but if this one was a fair specimen of others, I regret to be forced to admit that an extension of political rights and a greater growth of education has not improved the manners of the British working man : the Separatist opponents would not allow Mr. Fisher or any of his supporters to be heard. Arguments were not to the fore but a perpetual "booing" made the room hideous, and I left the place a sadder but a wiser man ; as until that moment, I imagined an impassioned oratory would have its weight ; of course, this determination not to let their opponents be heard often does a great deal of harm to the side of the "booers," and equally of course the conduct of the rabble is not supported by the candidates or by the more respectable persons : and I heard one Gladstonian at this very meeting remark "Well, if this conduct goes on, I shall cut the whole affair. The Conservatives gave us a fair hearing, and if we cant afford to do the same to the Conservatives, I shall not vote against them." Not for a moment. do I mean to urge that all the bad behaviour is on one side : the throwing the gingerbread at Mr. Gladstone may have been the act of a Conservative or of a Home Ruler, but it is equally deplored by both Parties, and so is the scandalous picture of the Devil dragging Mr. Gladstone into hell which has been circulated in Salisbury.

During the last week, Mr. Balfour has issued his address, and Lord Salisbury has published his manifesto to-day : Mr. Gladstone has commenced his Midlothian campaign and has given but slight clue regarding his Home Rule Bill. If he gets a majority he feels certain that it will follow him, but he will have stupendous difficulties, and they will probably be too great for even this wonderful octogenarian. The Anti-Parnellites, the Parnellites—and last but certainly not least—the Ulsterians will not allow the Grand Old Man to sleep on a bed of roses if he be again Premier. Before this letter is received it will be known in Bombay whether he will occupy this place or still remain the leader of the Opposition.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ANTICIPATED MAJORITY.

IN "Electoral Facts—No. III.," Mr. Gladstone in September last speculated as to what would be the Home Rule majority in the next House of Commons from the data supplied by the by-elections of this Parliament. This will be read with interest as compared with the actual results of the Election now practically closed.

He reminded us, says the *Review of Reviews* of September, that in November, 1878, on similar data he calculated that the Liberal majority of 1880 would be from 56 to 76. When the election came, it was proved that he had under-estimated his majority, which rose to 115. Without claiming that he has under-estimated his figures as much to-day, he subjects the 89 by-elections that have taken place in the present Parliament to four different methods by which their political significance can be estimated. These methods are all applied to Great Britain alone. The first is by comparing results of the by-elections solely with the results of the elections of 1886 in the same constituencies. By this method the Liberal majority for Great Britain in 1892 will be 46. By another computation on the same basis, by getting rid of the inconvenient fraction he raises the figure to 53. But by a third method, in which the standard of comparison is the result in these constituencies arrived at in the General Election of 1885, he fixes the probable British majority at 85. His fourth criterion is the aggregate superiority at the polls which would bring the figures of the probable majority up to 97. To this solid working majority, varying from 46 to 97 in England, Scotland, and Wales, must be added the certain Home Rule majority in Ireland. At present that majority is 67, but supposing only a net 50 in the representation of Ireland, then the Home Rule majority in the next Parliament will be 96 or 147. Mr. Gladstone, of course, goes into particulars with his figures, and any one who demurs to the justice of his conclusions will find that he has his work set to answer them. For my own part, says Mr. Stead, seeing the condition of the Midlands, and the fact that many constituencies were not contested in 1886, it would be unsafe to predict that the Liberal majority in 1892 will be much over 120 votes, but that it will be over 100, supposing that Mr. Gladstone lives, and that the baneful shadow of Sir William Harcourt is kept well out of sight, is about as certain as any electoral prophecy that has never been made.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

RANGERS *VS.* K. O. Y. L. INFANTRY.

THE above match will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening, at 5-30 p.m. sharp. The following are the teams :—

K. O. Y. L. I.		RANGERS.
Pte Greenwood	Full-back	A P O'Brien
Pte Rubery Pte Oxtoby Pte Fletcher	¾ Backs	P Fischer J Waller (Capt Tom Reed
Lce-Corpl Rafferty Pte Spurr	½ Back	G F Lund J W Greahy
Lieut P P D de Wilton (capt) Sergt Marshall Lce-Corpl Heppristall Bugler Senior Pte Wynn Pte Monally Pte Lloyd Pte Rothery Pte Keane	Forwards	H Fido C H Brierley J E P White F Blodwell J Honner A Hawkins J W Roberts F Martin H O Sealy

ACCORDING to Lady Jeune, who has gathered statistics on the question, there are over 12,000 servants seeking employment in London, and seeking it in vain. Most of these, however, are "bad or ill-trained."

MR. H. A. HORMARJEE'S INSOLVENCY.

AT a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, the matter of the insolvency of H. A. Hormarjee (Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee and Co.), was called on for further hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 47,98,591,13-7 ; the good assets to Rs. 5,13,903-5-8, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 60,014-14-9. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Russel, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the insolvent ; while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the opposing creditors, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, while Mr. Scott also appeared for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the National Bank of India, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Agra Bank.

The insolvent was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. He said the December bills became due in May 1889. He might possibly have written to Messrs. Matheson and Co. to renew the bills in April. They were renewed in May and would have become due in September. They were again renewed in the latter month and again in February 1890. They were subsequently renewed at regular periods up to March 1891. In the latter month, witness wrote to Messrs. Matheson and Co. declining to renew the £100,000.

Mr. Inverarity : You made an offer to remit £100,000 ?—Yes, but it was quite distinct from the renewals.

It was a new operation ?—Yes.

They accepted your offer ?—Yes.

On the 4th April did you draw bills for £25,000 ?—Yes.

And received the proceeds ?—Yes. On the 11th April, I drew bills on Messrs. Matheson and Co. for £30,000. That was in reference to £50,000 mentioned in my letter.

The time for supplying the remaining £50,000 had not expired when you suspended payment ?—No.

What did you do with the proceeds of the bills for £50,000 ?—I remitted £35,000 by wire about that time.

To the Judge : To Matheson and Co. I remitted £10,000 on the 8th of April ; and £10,000 on the 13th of April.

Mr. Inverarity : Is there any thing in your correspondence books about the remittance of the £35,000 besides the £10,000 on the 8th of April?—The only letter I can find is the letter of the 11th of April.

Which advises the remittance of £10,000 ?—Yes.

Have you any other correspondence relating to the remittances ?—I cannot say. It is in my ledger. I wrote to Messrs. Matheson two letters on the 18th April. I also wrote on the 25th of April.

Why did you not mention the balance of the £25,000 when you wrote those letters ?—We were confused at the time, and so I suppose it was missed through inadvertence.

Did you ever write to them about the £25,000 ?—I may have done so. On the 14th March, when I offered to supply Messrs. Matheson and Co., I could not say what my liabilities were over my assets, because I did not then realise my position.

You knew you were heavily indebted ?—I knew I was in difficulties, but expected to tide them over. My prospects depended on the course of the silver market, and how the firm (B. and A. Hormarjee) took advantage of it.

That meant that you hoped to tide over your difficulties by speculating further ?—Yes, you can put it in that way.

You had forward contracts which might have resulted in heavy losses ?—Or profits, according to the rise or fall of the silver market.

You would have had a heavy loss if the silver market remained stationary at the 14th March rates ?—No, not a very heavy loss, unless I had to cover the contracts on the 14th of March.

The chance of your recovering depended on a rise in the silver market ?—Yes.

You had not covered at that time ?—No, I was not bound to.

Up to what date had you forward contracts ?—Up to the end of June 1891. As a matter of fact the rise in exchange between the 14th March and the end of June was about 1½d. in the rupee. I remember one transaction that was done at 5⅞d., which was a sale by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

What was the amount of your uncovered forward contracts on the 14th March ?—Between £600,000 or £700,000. I had contracted to sell bills at an average rate of about 1s. 5d. These contracts did not include the forward contracts which were paid in October 1891.

About how much did those forward contracts amount to in September and October ? Were they included in the £700,000 ?—Yes.

And you do not intend your average of 1s. 5d. to refer to the £700,000 ?—No. I sold largely for forward delivery in August and September 1890 at rates between 1s. 8d. and 1s. 9d. A number of those contracts may have been outstanding on the 14th March. I have also sold in July at rates between 1s. 7d. and 1s. 8d. for forward delivery. Some of those bills may have been outstanding on the 14th March. In June 1890 I sold at over 1s. 6d. and made a very good profit. I do not think those contracts were outstanding in March. One or two cross-transactions may have been outstanding.

Had you been entering into these contracts for each month of the year 1890 ? Yes, for large amounts in October, November, and December, so as to reduce the average. The rate I sold at in October was about 1s. 8d. Some of those contracts might have been outstanding in March. In November I sold at between 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d., and at about the same rate in December. In 1891, each month, I entered into the same forward contracts, selling as I bought.

Mr. Inverarity: Don't say you sold as you bought, as you frequently sold without buying.

Insolvent : I was working for a rise. In January 1891, the exchange rate was not more than 1s. 7d. The amount of the forward contracts uncovered at the end of 1890 was several hundred thousand pounds. It would have been suicidal for the firm to have stopped payment then, as it would have been impossible to retrieve the losses. Silver was rising at the time.

And the reason you did not stop payment then, was that you were speculating to retrieve your losses ?—Yes. If I had stopped payment, then my liabilities would have exceeded my assets by about 26 or 27 lakhs. There was no very serious fall in exchange in February. I cannot tell you if I sold at 1s. 5d. and a fraction during that month. If I had stopped payment at the end of February, my liabilities would have been less than they are at present. I continued to make forward contracts until the time of the stoppage of the firm. I did so, as I did not intend to stop payment.

Then you continued to incur debts down to the time of the stoppage ?—No, for by making forward contracts, I might have reduced my debts.

On the 17th April, if the creditors had not interfered, would you have continued making forward contracts ?—Yes. I wished to go on with the business. I consulted with Mr. Craigie on the 16th, and on the 17th with my creditors. My balance sheet for 31st December 1890 does not show the liabilities and outstanding bills and forward contracts. It was impossible to show that. The money to my account in the banks would not be shown in the balance sheet.

But if the balance sheet is properly made up, it takes into account the monies you have in the banks ?—Yes. When money was received by me, it was sometimes paid into the banks against overdrawn accounts.

Do these balance sheets take into account all the sums which you had received, and were in transit at the end of the year ?

Insolvent to his Lordship : My Lord, I cannot answer this question, "yes" or "no," without an explanation. Shall I explain now or let my counsel ask me about it afterwards ?

The Judge : Answer first—and explain afterwards.

Insolvent : Then my answer is yes—and no. (Laughter.)

Mr. Inverarity : Now, what is your explanation ?

Insolvent : If a bill is drawn on the 30th or 31st December, and remitted at once to Messrs. Matheson and Co., it would be posted in the ledger. If we have drawn £20,000 on the 30th December, and the following day is a holiday, both the debit and credit would be taken in the following year's account. Do you now understand me clearly ? (A laugh).

Mr. Inverarity : Do you know that there were a number of bills in transit at the end of 1890 ? You know you are here to give information to your creditors ?

Insolvent : There may have been such bills. I am not sure. I must refer to my books.

Just find that out before next Monday ?—Yes, and I will swear to it then, which I cannot do now. I found that my accountant made up the balance sheet from the ledger and the London books. When I examined them, I found discrepancies which I pointed out to him ; but after hearing his explanation, I thought he was perfectly right.

The Judge : But you have made two discrepant answers.

Insolvent :—I have already explained the matter. I am going to call the accountant and the cashier.

Mr. Lang :—You must leave it to counsel what witnesses to call.

The Judge :—But he has volunteered to call the accountant.

Mr. Lang :—It is not for the witness to decide what witnesses to call.

Mr. Inverarity :—I would sooner have the explanations from the accountant, if he is going to be called, than from Mr. Hormarjee. I wish to know if the accountant will be called

Mr. Hormarjee :—I have no objection to his being called. You will find his totals correct to a pie ; and I challenge anybody to prove them wrong. (Laughter.)

Witness continued : This statement (shown me) has not been prepared by me. It was made up by Bergendahl. I don't know where he got the information from. He told me he had made it up himself. I believe he told me so after the meeting of creditors. I can swear that I did not give this statement to him.

Can you say from your contract books the losses from July to November 1891 ?—It would take time, and you will have to pay the accountant extra remuneration.

As a matter of fact, did you not get that done ?—No, I did not.

How did Mr. Bergendahl get it ?—He got it by writing to all the banks, and giving the details of the contracts—thinking himself infallible. (A laugh.)

As a matter of fact, it gives a more favourable statement of your contracts than you yourself have done ? I don't know that.

Witness continued : I did my business just as any other banker would have done.

Mr. Inverarity : Are you a banker ?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Inverarity : And did banking business ?

Witness : Yes. And better than some of the banks.

In 1891 did you take up your contracts in the same way ?—Yes.

How much did you pay in differences in 1891 ; ten lakhs ?—No, I cannot tell you without the books. The whole of my differences was eight to ten lakhs. I paid them from the current account, proceeds of bills, and so on.

At this stage the Court adjourned until Monday next.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, there were present :—Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, chairman, Colonel Wilson, Principal Oxenham, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

PRINTING AND REPORTING CHARGES.

The Committee was asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 1,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of printing the proceedings of House-Connection Committee and of the allowance payable to Mr. Gordon, short-hand writer, engaged to report the Committee's proceedings.

Mr. Javerilal said that the sittings of the Committee were likely to be protracted, and it would be better, therefore, if the Corporation were recommended to sanction the amount.

Mr. K. M. Shroff remarked that there was a short-hand writer in the Engineering Department, and he might be engaged to report the Committee's meeting.

Mr. Barrow (the Secretary) : It is impossible to get the work done by any short-hand writer in the Municipal Office.

The Municipal Commissioner said that they had not got a single short-hand writer in the office, who would correctly take *verbatim* notes of the proceedings.

Dr. Viegas said that when another Committee sat to consider the question of the defalcations in the Assessment Department, although that was also a very important Committee, no short-hand writer was engaged.

The Chairman : We paid more than a thousand rupees on that occasion in the shape of printing charges.

Dr. Bhalchandra : How much do you pay to Mr. Gordon ?

The Municipal Commissioner : A hundred rupees a day.

Dr. Viegas : It is a very heavy charge.

Mr. Barrow : It is a proper charge. It takes two days to transcribe *verbatim* notes taken for two hours.

Dr. Viegas said he had nothing personal against Mr. Gordon. It was his experience that the reporters of the two English dailies always took care to make his speeches, which were in many cases disjointed and ungrammatical readable and intelligible. (Laughter.) He objected to the payment of a hundred rupees to a short-hand writer for taking notes for an hour or two. There were many short-hand writers in the Municipal office, and their services should be engaged in reporting the proceedings of the Committee, and thereby save a considerable amount of the rate-payers' money. If the short-hand writers were for some reason or other not available in office the best way was to ask any other short-hand writer, who would do the work for one-fourth the amount paid to Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Barrow : There are hardly any good and reliable short-hand writers in Bombay. There is a great difference between short-hand writers and short-hand reporters. Nobody in this office can do the work that was done by Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Javerilal proposed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 from surplus cash-balance for the purpose of printing the proceedings of the Committee and paying the allowance to Mr. Gordon for taking notes of evidence given before the Committee.

Colonel Wilson, in seconding the resolution, observed that this was a very important Committee, and it was most necessary that all the evidence should be most correctly reported in questions and answers. They had all heard Mr. Barrow say that there was not a single man in office, who could do that work in a satisfactory manner. He had experience of a short-hand writer, who could not take correct notes of what was dictated to him.

Mr. Kabraji : A hundred rupees is a rather excessive charge for proceedings which lasted only for an hour.

The Municipal Commissioner : Two hours.

The Chairman explained that notes of evidence was taken for about two hours, which took perhaps a day or two to transcribe them in long hand.

Mr. Javerilal : The Government pay Rs. 100 for reporting the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Barrow : When I was reporting for the papers I often received Rs. 100 for reporting an adjourned meetings of the Legislative Councils which lasted for about half-an-hour.

Mr. Shroff : At that time there were only a few short-hand writers.

Mr. Barrow : There are very few reliable short-hand writers even now.

Dr. Viegas proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ascertain whether any short-hand writer in his office could be engaged for a fourth of the remuneratian paid to Mr. Gordon.

The Municipal Commissioner : There is hardly any competent man in this office to do the work.

Principal Oxenham pointed out that the several pages of printed matter showed the extent of the work done by the short-hand reporter. He submitted that a hundred rupees was not at all an excessive amount to be paid for a work which must have taken up a very long time to transcribe the short-hand notes into long hand.

In reply to Dr. Bhalchandra Mr. Geary said that no professional short-hand writer in London would do the work for the amount.

Mr. Javerilal's proposition was then put to the vote, and carried by a large majority.

BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

The Committee next considered letter No. 7622, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the covering of the distributing basin, Bhundarwada Reservoir, with Indian patent stone, plastering the portion of the brick piers in that basin and filleting the junction of main walls and piers with the floor at an estimated cost of Rs. 37,367, to be met as follows :—Rs. 31,958-14-9 out of the balance of Rs. 40,764-7-0, for re-pointing the walls of the distributing basin and Rs. 5,408-1-3 out of the savings of Rs. 5,592 in the grant for repairs to the 32" Vehar main embankment between Sion and Kurla. Also requesting sanction to the work being entrusted to the Indian Patent Stone Company.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction the expenditure.

After transacting other business, the Corporation adjourned.

THE EDITOR OF THE "WHITEHALL REVIEW."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me very emphatically to contradict the statement made by your Madras correspondent in his telegram of the 15th July that Mr. John Dillon O'Flynn, barrister-at-law, and editor of the *Whitehall Review*, is an Eurasian. Mr. O'Flynn is an European of purely Irish parentage.—Yours, &c.,

A. H. RIX.

P. S.—I may add that as I happen to be Mr. O'Flynn's sister, I am undoubtedly in the "know" concerning his nationality.—A. R.

ATHENS is blessed with three financial papers. Hitherto, there has been but one, the *Hermes* ; but the newly-born *Economologos* and *Tyche* (Fortune) completely fulfil modern requirements. There lacks but one element in the Neo-Hellenic Press to bring it up to the level of advanced civilisation, and that is the sporting paper. The "tips" of the "prophet" are as yet unknown ; but with increasing culture, the day may come when the Agora and the Pnyx will resound of "*ta teleutaia tou hippostadiou*," which might be a Greek equivalent for somebody's "finals."

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LD.

THE LATE MANAGER CHARGED WITH THEFT.

BEFORE Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper, late manager of the firm of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Milliners and Dressmakers, Albert Buildings, Hornby Row, appeared on a summons taken out against her by Mr. George Robert Neill, a liquidator of the Company, to answer a charge of theft of the Company's property, consisting of stuffs, silks, embroidery, laces, and ribbons, of the collective value of about Rs. 650.

Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the liquidators of the Company ; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented Mrs. Piper, the accused.

Mr. Turner said he was present to watch the case on behalf of Messrs. Green, Kennard, Watson, and Bargent, shareholders in the Company, who held 164 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 16,400.

The Magistrate told Mr. Turner he could not take any notice of him beyond the fact that he had the right to sit in court as one of the public.

The following information was filed by Mr. Hemming, on behalf of Mr. George Robert Neill :—I am one of the liquidators of Southwell and Austin, Limited, now in liquidation. From information received I say that Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper, the late manager of the Company, has committed theft of the Company's property, consisting of stuffs, silks, embroidery, laces, and ribbons, of the value of about Rs. 650, on different occasions, between 21st May and June 13th last. I am further informed that some of the said property has been removed from the bungalow of the said Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper to the bungalows of Mrs. James Moir, the Terraces, Mount Road, Mazagon, and to the bungalow of Mrs. Sharp, Mount Road, Mazagon. Under the above circumstances I charge the said Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper, with theft, and pray that a summons may be granted against her, and that she may be dealt with according to law, and that search-warrants may be granted against the said Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper, Mrs. James Moir, and Mrs. Sharp, limited to a cane basket in the house of Mrs. Moir, and to a black tin box in the house of Mrs. Sharp.

Mr. Hemming, in addressing the Court on behalf of the prosecution, said he came to prosecute Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper, late manager of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Limited. The prosecution alleged that she had stolen certain property from the shop in Hornby Row, consisting of stuffs, silk, embroidery, laces, and ribbons, the value of which they were not in a position to state. It was stated in the information that it would come to about Rs. 650 ; but it would probably be considerably in excess of that sum. After the Company went into liquidation the liquidators received information that goods were being removed by Mrs. Piper and secreted, and they got information regarding one or two boxes which were found concealed in the houses of two of her friends. In addition to these other property would be produced which had subsequently been found. It seemed that either some time before the liquidation of the Company or immediately after Mrs. Piper gave Miss Moore, an employe in the service, a bundle done up in a towel with some papers. The bundle contained a large quantity of art muslin and all the things were placed in a box. Miss Moore put the bundle away in her mistress's house, but the contents have since escaped her memory. The goods were produced and sealed up and left in the custody of one of the officials of that Court. It was a very important matter that a charge of this sort should be proved—and steps taken to protect the Company's assets. Any company dealing in the same way as Messrs. Southwell and Austin did, would be very much exposed to petty thefts of this sort, and it was very desirable, in the interests of the public and shareholders, that the practice should be stopped. It was very easy to take small things, but in the present case it was a question of taking things wholesale of very considerable value. Mr. Hemming said he did not wish to press the case, but left his Worship to deal with it, and he thought there could be no doubt that Mrs. Piper had taken the property away without entering it in the books. There could be but one conclusion if the defence did not give any proper explanation about the goods. It would be perhaps convenient to call the policeman who executed the search-warrant, and then the property could be identified.

Mr. Crawford thought the complainant should be first called.

Inspector Stanford, examined by Mr. Hemming, said : I am an Inspector in the Bombay police force, in charge of "A" Division. I executed this search-warrant on the 12th July. I found the property mentioned in the warrant. I found a cane-basket with two locks in the house of Mr. Moir, Mazagon. There was no occasion to search for it, it was given up. I found the tin box in Mr. Sharp's house, and that was also given up. I brought the property to the Court, and handed it over to the Chief Clerk of the Court.

Three or four nights ago, about a quarter to 7, Miss Moore, employed in the firm, asked me to take possession of a bundle, similar to that now produced.

[The hamper and a tin box, recovered on the search-warrant were then produced and identified by Inspector Stanford.]

By Mr. Crawford : At Mr. Sharp's house there was also a hat-box, which I refused to take possession of. The tin box was opened in my presence at Mr. Sharp's bungalow. The contents were mostly crockery table ornaments. There were no stuffs, silks, embroidery, laces, and ribbons. Mr. Neill and Miss Moore went with me when I executed the warrant. Mr. Sharp asked me to take possession of the hat-box. Mr. Neill was present, and saw the contents of the tin hat-box.

Re-examined by Mr. Hemming witness said : When I first saw the box it was open with a piece of cord tied round. The lid of the box was taken off, and I saw most of the contents. I wish to state that after taking charge of the basket I sealed it, and I did not take possession of the keys of the lock. The basket was not opened before me.

By Mr. Crawford.—Nothing was said about the contents of the basket in my presence by any one, neither there or elsewhere.

Mr. Robert Sharp, examined by Mr. Hemming, said : I am a master stevedore, and reside at Mount Road, Mazagon. I recognize the tin box. It was in my house, and Mrs. Piper left it in my care. Nothing else was left at the same time. The round tin hat box was sent over eight or ten days after. I was summoned to produce it, but I had returned the box to Mr. Piper's house twenty-four hours before the subpœna was served. I gave the tin box to Inspector Stanford. The tin hat-box was not opened at my house until the Inspector opened it. My boy had cut off a piece of the string tying it to drag his cart along.

Witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. James Moir, superintending engineer of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, said : I reside at Mazagon Road. I recognize the basket with two locks. It was in my house, and Mrs. Piper sent it there. I had no conversation with Mrs. Piper about it except she asked me and my wife to take charge of it. That was about one month or five weeks ago. I cannot fix the date particularly. It may be more or less. I took charge of it, and on one occasion Mrs. Piper carried it upstairs. I live in the same house as Mrs. Piper. I live on the ground floor and she lives on the upper floor. It was possibly a fortnight after I received the basket that the accused had it upstairs. The basket remained upstairs only an hour or two, and was returned to me. It remained in my possession until taken charge of by the Inspector. So far as I can see it is in the same condition as when I first received it, excepting that it is sealed up. It was never opened while in my custody. I or my wife never had the key. I believe the key is in the possession of Mrs. Piper.

Witness was not cross-examined.

Miss Kate Moore said : I was lately in the employ of Southwell and Austin, Limited. I was there for two years. I joined them in November, 1890. I live at Pydownie. I am now in the employ of the liquidators. I recognise this basket, and first saw it in the shop. It was brought there by Mrs. Piper, to whom it belongs.

I was with Inspector Stanford when he took possession of the basket. Previous to that the last time I saw it was when it was being packed to be sent downstairs to Mrs. Moir's house. It was about fifteen days after the first meeting of the shareholders. The box was being packed at Mrs. Piper's house. I went there to spend the night on two or three occasions as Mr. Piper was away at sea. I saw the basket packed, I saw the padlocks put on, I saw the servants come into the room to remove it. I did not go into the room until the same evening : and the basket was not there then. I saw Mrs. Piper put into it stuffs and woollen material, silks, cotton embroidery, gloves, and some silk lace ; six pairs of light tanned kid gloves, size 6¼, same size as Mrs. Piper wears, the gloves were new, and bore the stamp of Southwell and Austin ; 25 or 30 yards of silk in 2 or 3 pieces, worth

about Rs. 6-12 and Rs. 4-8 a yard; gloves 4-8 per pair, 40 or 50 yards of cotton embroidery; it came from Southwell and Austin's, and was priced at different prices, ranging from Rs. 1-12 to 7-8 per yard. The silks also came from Southwell and Austin's; about 40 to 50 yards of woollen material from Southwell and Austin's, prices from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 3-8 per yard. There was also 7 or 8 yards of silk laces, also from Southwell and Austin's, prices either Rs. 12-8 or Rs. 13-8 per yard. I don't recollect anything else being packed in the basket.

Mr. Hemming asked if the basket might be opened.

Mr. Crawford objected, and proceeded to cross-examine the witness: The colours of the silks were white, old rose, and black. There were three pieces. The accused spoke about the lengths of the silk as she put them into the basket. One of the woollen pieces was home-spun, grey and white. I am not quite sure, but I think another piece was dark brown. The brown was cashmere. I had served some of the things to Mrs. Piper from the shop. Persons employed in the shop could purchase things if they chose. I used to purchase things from the shop if I wanted them. When I purchased from the shop I did not serve myself. The rule of the shop was that an employe purchasing should not serve herself, and so far as I know they never did serve themselves. When the accused purchased goods she was served either by myself or some other employes. After the liquidation the accused used to come late in the day, and go away early, and on several occasions she did not come to the shop at all. I was not aware the accused was in very bad health. After the liquidation a manager was appointed, and he came a short time after the 21st May. I do not remember whether Mr. Neill was there regularly after the liquidation until Mr. Smith came. I was there daily after the liquidation commenced. It was the practice if goods were sold to an employé, for the employé selling them, to enter them in the purchase book. I did not do so with regard to the things taken by the accused. She went up to the clerk's counter herself, and whether she entered them or told the clerk to do so, I cannot say. I cannot say the dates on which the things were taken. I do not remember. I served some of the gloves to the accused, three or four pairs, after the 21st May. I did not take any steps to get the gloves entered. The accused went to the clerk's counter, but whether she got them entered or not I don't know. The accused did not say to me when she took things of me, "Have this entered up to me?" I may have entered up goods on one or two occasions. After she had gone to the clerks' counter, she called me, and told me what to enter up. I have not frequently, in my recollection, entered up goods sold to the accused. I do not admit having done so more than half a dozen times.

Mr. Piper: Your Worship, I notice Mr. Neill nodding his head to the witness every time she has to say "yes" or "no."

Mr. Neill: I am doing nothing of the sort, your Worship.

Mr. Hemming: Mr. Neill has been talking to me most of the time.

Mr. Crawford: It is very undesirable that Mr. Neill should do that.

His Worship: I have had my attention on the witness, but I really do not think that such is the case.

Mr. Crawford: I noticed Mr. Neill's eyes in that direction.

His Worship: If Mr. Neill is so attractive he had better go behind the witness. (Laughter.)

Mr. Neill then took his seat at the rear of the witness-box.

Cross-examination continued.—I do not remember if I frequently made entries of goods I supplied to the accused in the presence of Mrs. Austin. I served one piece of the silk I spoke of to Mrs. Piper after the 21st May, but did not enter it up against her. I did not enter it up because I was not instructed. Six or seven days after the 21st May I served Mrs. Piper with the silk, old-rose coloured. I know Mr. Kumulsey Premji, he is one of the joint liquidators. I do not remember if he asked me if Mrs. Piper or any of the employes of the shop had taken anything away. I do not remember him asking me on any occasion. I won't deny because I do not remember that I told him anything of the sort had occurred. I did hear that people were watching round the shop to see that things were not taken away. I do not know by whom they were put there. I remember the accused purchased goods to a considerable extent after the liquidation, and because Mr. Neill said she must pay in cash the goods were returned. I do not know whether she kept some of them. I do not know how the matter stands as to the accused's salary. I do not allege that I served any cotton embroidery to the accused. I did not serve any of it; nor did I see any of it served. I served the homespun woollen material after the 21st of May. I did not enter it to the accused's name. I did see the other woollen material served to Mrs. Piper. I did not serve the silk laces to the accused, but I saw her serve herself with about six yards. It was after the 21st of May. I did not see the accused entering that lace; it was a golden brown lace.

Mr. F. Southwell Piper, a liquidator, then produced the keys of the hamper, and disclosed its contents. The goods were taken out.

Mr. Hemming: Will you take out the goods.

Mr. Neill: Yes.

Mr. Piper: I will take them out.

Mr. Hemming: Will you kindly sit here.

Mr. Piper: No, I am a liquidator.

Mr. Hemming: Then I shall ask a policeman to take out the goods.

His Worship then directed an officer to take out the goods, and show them to witness.

Miss Moore, re-examined by Mr. Hemming, said: I recognise this black velvet brocade as belonging to Southwell and Austin. Several articles were then produced, which witness could not identify. Witness then identified some table cloth and silk brocade.

Witness then examined the whole of the goods in the basket, and placed on one side those she would be able to identify.

In reply to his Worship, witness said she identified all the things put on one side as belonging to Southwell and Austin. I cannot identify those things that have been sold to Mrs. Piper.

His Worship: It is very desirable on behalf of the accused that the case should be proceeded with from day to day until it is settled. It should not be adjourned merely to suit the convenience of professional gentlemen, for then, heaven knows when it will end. I must consider the accused first.

Mr. Crawford: So far as I am personally concerned I cannot attend to-morrow, and, another thing, we must have an opportunity of going through the goods produced. We don't know what the case is.

His Worship: It seems to me desirable to proceed with the case at once.

Mr. Crawford: It is desirable; but most undesirable that it should be proceeded with without proper instructions.

Mr. Hemming: If it suits Mr. Crawford I will take up the case on Saturday.

His Worship then fixed Saturday afternoon, at 2-30, for the next hearing.

As cholera in Kashmir has not yet totally declined, H. H. the Maharaja has again postponed his departure to Kashmir till 11th Sawan, corresponding to 24th July. In Srinagar between four and six cases are occurring daily and in the districts from 50 to 75 cases. On July the 10th in Srinagar there were six seizures, and three deaths. Four of these cases occurred at Drogjan, near the Dal Darwaza. The water of the Drogjan reservoir which had become stagnant in consequence of the closing of the Dalgate (the gate is closed in this time to allow irrigation of the rice fields of the Balad and Arawai villages) has been cleared off and fresh water admitted from the Tsunt Kul Nala flow. The villages will not, however, suffer for want of water, as the rain which fell on July 10 and 11, was sufficient to fill the water courses. In the districts there occurred 49 and 58 fresh attacks, and 42 and 40 deaths on July 10 and 11.

The total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 9th July, was 193 against 171 and 202 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 21. There were 19 deaths from cholera, against 13 and 15 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 14 deaths from tetanus against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 59 and 19 respectively, against 37 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·5 per mille per annum, against 19·1, the mean of the last five years.

In christening a new despatch vessel, launched at Bredon Dockyard recently, the German Emperor said: "The vessel shall bear the name of the citadel of Swabia, which gave its name to the Royal race with which are connected the ideas of work with the people, life and labour for the people, and the march into battle at the head of the people. I christen thee Hohenzollern."

The Jewish population of London is put down at 68,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News of serious rioting comes from Russia. At Khavalinsk the mob has attacked the cholera hospitals and murdered the doctors. A proclamation has been issued prescribing that henceforth rioters will be tried by court-martial.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mrs. Sarah Teresa Southwell Piper was charged before Mr. Cooper, the First Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of goods belonging to the firm of Southwell and Austin, Limited, of which she was lately the manager. The information which led to the summons being issued was laid by Mr. Robert George Neill, one of the liquidators, who, with the assistance of Inspector Stanford, traced the goods alleged to be stolen to the houses of friends of the defendant, residing near her residence in Mazagon. Mr. Hemming, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that although the goods alleged to be stolen were valued at Rs. 650, it would most probably be found that they were greatly in excess of that sum. The principal witness for the prosecution was Miss Kate Moore, who deposed that she supplied the defendant with some of the goods, and subsequently helped to pack them at Mrs. Piper's residence. Witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Crawford, who appeared for the defence. After the cross-examination a basket containing a large quantity of silks, stuffs, and millinery goods was opened, and witness identified a considerable portion of the articles as having once formed part of the stock of Southwell and Austin, Limited. The Magistrate expressed his wish that the case should go on from day to day until it was finished, but afterwards by arrangement on both sides it was ultimately agreed to adjourn the case until Saturday next.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that officers of the late Indian Artillery and Engineers when holding appointments which if held by officers of the Imperial List, would carry the rank of substantive colonel, will in each case be given the option of deciding whether the desire to accept that rank, and if they so elect they will be removed from their corps in the same manner as officers of the Imperial list are removed. They will also, as is the case with general officers removed on promotion to the rank of major-general, retain their rights of succession to the colonel's allowances and the regimental rank of colonel commandant.

Considerable commotion was caused at Benares on the night of the 16th inst. by the discovery that four rifles, belonging to G Company, West Yorkshire Regiment, were missing. A report was made to the police at once, and a thorough search was made. Two rifles were found submerged in a fire tank, and later on the other two were discovered in a well near the bath. Whether this was a case of theft of the rifles, or a piece of mischief, is hard to say, though, with so many punkha coolies and others hanging about the barracks, the former is quite possible.

A cobra is a rarity in Ootacamund, yet a full grown one was killed the other day on the Coonoor road. It had evidently travelled up in one of the carts that come up daily from the low country. Years ago a cobra lived for a month or so in the Nilgiri Brewery premises among the barley bags. It was almost daily seen by the coolies employed in the Brewery, but it was never caught.

It has been decided in the case of officers permitted to make their own arrangements for a passage direct from Rangoon to England, that passage-money be granted at B. I. S. N. contract rates, until a passage can be obtained at a lower rate by another line of steamers. It has been approved by Government, that owing to the difficulty of food-supply to native regiments proceeding on service between a station and the base, where the Commissariat takes up the supply, Government has granted the concession of free passage one way to regimental bunniahs.

The *Englishman* now learns that the telegram from home on the subject of the linking-up of the metre gauge railways was entirely wrong. The message was to the effect that "the linking-up of the metre-gauge lines in Oudh, the North-West and Rajputana was decided upon by the Secretary of State in Council to-day." So far from this being the case all that has happened is that Lord Cross has written to the Government of India commending the scheme for approval, and the question in fact is exactly where it was months ago.

Reports from Lwekaw state that Kinlang and his followers have entirely dispersed, and that their whereabouts are unknown.

The rationing of the main posts in the Chin Hills being now complete, the posts at Yokwa, Bivetee, and Danchoung have been withdrawn.

A committee was held at the Military offices at Simla on Saturday to inspect the new gear for loading mules on service invented by Colonel Marriott and Major Elliot. The new gear consisted of an arrangement of ropes and rings for securing the load and preventing its oscillation, also an arrangement of straps and a jointed crate for holding the baggage.

No successor will probably be appointed to the political charge of Ayub Khan during Colonel Newill's, absence on leave, but the duties will be discharged by a native assistant.

A number of official notes have been issued by the Financial Commissioner of Burma on the scarcity tracts through which he recently toured. In Lower Chindwin, which was on Saturday struck off from the list of tracts needing relief, he found the people harassed by the constant enquiries of officials as to the number of their dependants. He found the cattle numerous, and in splendid condition, with ample fodder and water, and every prospect of a large demand for field labour. A peculiar feature of this district was the large proportion of women on relief works. A large number of males had gone to Lower Burma, leaving the women to the tender mercies of the Government. Many of the men are now returning. After the 31st July there will be no relief work anywhere in Shwebo except in Tantabin and the adjoining tract of North Chaukywa, and even there, if timely and heavy rain falls, the need may disappear before that time; but in case work should be needed Mr. Simpson, Executive Engineer, is preparing projects for the restoration of several tanks in the affected area.

The Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, who is at present going through a term of naval service with the Austrian summer squadron in the Adriatic, lately had an opportunity of saving the life of a sailor. The Archduke had been paying a visit on board the ship Rudolf, and was returning alone in a small boat at 11 o'clock at night to his own vessel, the Stephanie, when suddenly the cry was raised of a man overboard. The Archduke immediately rowed to the place where the sailor was struggling in the water and drew him out with some difficulty owing to the man's being in a state of intoxication. The Archduke took a prominent part last year in saving an Italian sailing vessel.

The French police believe that they have discovered the perpetrators of the dynamite outrage at the Very restaurant. Three Anarchists, Droubet, Tricon and his wife, have been arrested. They made a confession, implicating two others, Francois and Mennier, who have taken refuge in London. Mennier went to the restaurant holding in his right hand a coin, the exact price of the refreshment he wanted, and in his left a small bag. He gave the money to M. Very, and after emptying his glass deposited his bag, unobserved, near the door opposite the bar, and departed. The explosion followed before he had proceeded a hundred yards. The bag contained a wooden box, in which was packed the contents of sixteen or eighteen dynamite catridges, amounting to 5 pounds of dynamite. A short fuse and cap were attached. Mennier stopped in a secluded spot and lit the fuse before entering the restaurant. French detectives were sent to London to demand the extradition of Francois and Mennier, but they had seen the news in the papers, and had decamped.

PROPOSED HOUSE-TAX IN SURAT.

The committee appointed at a public meeting in Surat on June 1st, have drawn up the following objections to the House-tax scheme to defray the cost of a new water-supply:—

This tax is unsuited to people in Surat. It is a notorious fact that the people of Surat are extremely poor; even the existing taxes press very heavily upon them; under the circumstances to propose an additional burden, for a purpose not known and not specified in the notice issued by the Municipality on the 31st May, 1892, is scarcely just, charitable or statesmanlike. Nothing but a proved emergency, not a doubtful one about which opinions differ, can justify an additional burden on shoulders already drooping owing to the exhausted resources of a shattered constitution.

(2) A tax like the house-tax must be levied on the productivity or the rental of the houses. If a tax is to be levied it ought to be levied only if the houses do pay any rent to the majority of the owners in the town. Very few houses in this city pay even 1 per cent. on the money invested to build them and this 1 per cent., scarcely sufficient for repairs, leaves no rental to tax. Any money invested in house-building is so invested not with a view to eke out any income from the transaction but to afford a shelter for self and progeny. House-building being already a bad investment any new tax on houses will, on account of the permanent charge (*i. e.* the tax) created without any consideration of the real state of the inmates who may succeed the investor, discourage building of new houses. This decrease in the demand for new houses will work most injuriously in the interest of those trades which depend upon house-building.

Any one who has any experience of the city will at once testify to the non-productivity of the houses here. Correctly speaking they are simply fixtures; and not properties yielding any return for money they block up. In most cases in this city these fixtures are extremely burdensome to the inmates within. These live in big houses worth thousands, (houses which richer ancestors have built for them) but have scarcely the means of a decent existence; much less money to keep these big burdensome fixtures in good repairs. Any tax on such houses (this description being applicable to almost all the houses in the city) cannot be a tax on the house or property,—as strictly speaking there is none such, but it will be a sort of a penalty on the immates on whom these fixtures were forced by the law of inheritance of the country. The tax is likely to act like a punishment for being born in a good family once in prosperity. It may be a punishment in a fallen state and a penalty on poverty and misfortune. Surat is a poor town, without any flourishing and paying industry or trade. Here old families have very little but the houses in which they live. New families are but few who have risen to any state of prosperity from indigence. Want of business has resulted in emigration. The best sons of Surat have left her, and to fill up the gap new immigrants have not settled here because there is no attraction for them in this down-fallen town. As a direct result of this state of affairs there is no demand for houses paying rent, and very few houses in fact pay nominal rents only if any. When a new tax is levied the majority of the citizens will on account of their poverty try to disburden themselves of the fixtures forced upon them by the law of inheritance; but who will buy them? The poor will be unable either to sell them or to pay the tax or to disburden themselves of properties to hold which is surely in some sense penal. The tax is likely to be very harsh in its operation and of an unjustifiable nature in spite of what enthusiasts, who have simply shut their eyes to the surroundings and who of course are full of a love for experiments, may assert.

(3) Whatever may be the case in other countries and in other cities of this country, all who have any knowledge of this city and whose minds are not prejudiced by any pet theories and impatience to get the credit of introducing in a moment a measure which till now defied and baffled the ingenuity of many Corparations, will admit that as the houses do not pay rent the tax will be a tax on the savings of the immates. It must most necessarily encroach in a frightful manner on these savings which are but scanty in the case of those supposed to be well-to-do. But in the case of the majority of the citizens, we can safely say that, after due provision for existence in society has been allowed, these have no savings; may be, are in debt. From year's end to year's end many poor people find it difficult to keep their heads up in the struggle for keeping body and soul together. The misery and pangs of such, the rich, the prosperous and the high-in-favour influential few are not at all justified in forgetting. Inability to pay is the question first to be considered. Any new tax on these inmates will simply compel them to borrow and pay heavy rates of interest for the sum borrowed. With the house-tax, the Bania's demand and interest are most likely to act as another tax on the poor. The natural result will be, more will go out of the pockets of the tax-payers than what the Municipality will receive. Every year this interest will go on increasing and every year the amount going out of the pockets of the inhabitants but not enriching the coffers of the Municipality will go on increasing.

(4) Any academical discussion, under the present circumstances, on the advantages or otherwise of direct or indirect taxation is out of question. It is a known principle that a tax must be levied at the moment and in the manner most suited to the tax-payer *i.e.* just when he is most able to pay it and just in the mode he can satisfy the demand. As already shown above, the direct tax on houses will always be demanded when the payer has not the means to pay it (because he has never the means to pay it) and the mode of payment is the most inconvenient to the payer. A tax on some commodity, however, is most conveniently paid when the commodity is purchased, and unless the purchaser be in the best position to buy he will not buy. The mode of collection is not odious and not calculated to involve that hardship on the payer as the mode of collection necessary in the case of a house-tax in this city.

On the whole the tax will in no manner be commensurate with the means of the payer; it will press heavily on the poor; it will encroach on saving, encourage borrowing when there are no chances of repayment, (and this may endanger perhaps the usurer's trade) and it will be levied at the most inconvenient time in the most inconvenient manner.

No economist, we think, will advise the levy of this tax when it works so awkwardly and injuriously. We hope the Municipality will consider this and give up this scheme which has neither political economy nor sound common-sense to support it. The above, mere outline of the facts as they are, is sufficient to put any man on his guard.

We have expressed ourselves in the most explicit manner against any house-tax whatsoever. This protest becomes the stronger when the mode of levying it reveals itself. If the mere question of house-tax is sufficient to startle us much more must be our terror to see the mode of levying it.

5. The tax is to be levied on the "Assessed Value" of the houses in the city. What is the meaning of these terms "assessed value"? How will the "assessed value" be ascertained? And what will be the standard of assessement? We must in the plainest possible terms say that the whole scheme is most objectionable inasmuch as it conflicts with the views of Government in a recent resolution. The assessed value of the houses, even if based on the most correct standard, will in no case be any efficient test of the relative richness or ortherwise of the owners of the houses, and if it be no test we entirely fail to understand the equity of incidence.

6 But supposing, although we firmly assert otherwise, the "assessed value" is an efficient test the schedule according to which the tax is regulated is in itself most objectionable. The Municipality, according to our humble opinion, is not consistent in its own action. Houses worth Rs. 200 are to pay Re. 1 as the annual house-tax *i.e.* ½ per cent. on the assessed value; if this ratio is uniformly honoured.

Houses worth	ought to pay	instead of	
Rs. 1000	Rs. 5	Rs. 4	as per schedule.
„ 2000	„ 10	„ 5	„
„ 3000	„ 15	„ 6	„
„ 4000	„ 20	„ 7	„
„ 5000	„ 25	„ 8	„
„ 10000	„ 50	„ 15	„
„ 15000	„ 75	„ 21	„
„ 20000	„ 100	„ 27	„
„ 30000	„ 150	„ 32	„
„ 40000	„ 200	„ 35	„

It will be clear that the Municipal ratio varies inversely as the amount of the assessed value, and assuming the correctness of the Municipal standard of the richness of the inmate depending on the house he lives in, this ratio also varies inversely as the services, if any, the tax will render to these houses. Those who inhabit better houses pay a smaller percentage than those who occupy scarcely habitable huts with walls of wood or bamboo plastered over with cowdung and mud. A grandee like the Nawab or the Buxee pays much less than a poor widow, living in a house in no way decent and earning her bread by her own manual labour. The table is opposed to all principles of equity and political economy. The table is an arbitrary one, and on that arbitrary table will depend the amount of sacrifice each citizen is called upon to make for the commonweal. But if the Municipality admit, as they ought to, that the table is no test of the ability to pay, how will they proceed to ascertain that ability and follow their own schedule is more than what we can comprehend.

ROYAL ENGINEERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A Return of correspondence relating to the Representations of the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers as to the relative position of Civil and Military Engineers in the Public Works Department in India, moved for by Mr. H. S. King, is published as a Parliamentary paper of fifty-two pages. One of the most important dispatches is that addressed by Lord Lansdowne's Government to the Secretary of State for India in October 1890. The Government of India, after noticing the allegations of the Institute of Civil Engineers in regard to the supersession of Civil members of the Public Works Department by Royal Engineers, concludes as follows:—

Of the six smaller provinces of India (Burma, Central Provinces, Assam, Hyderabad, Rajpootana and Central India, Baloochistan), two only have Royal Engineer secretaries, three of the posts are held by civil engineers, and one by a staff corps officer, while, on June 30 last, the date referred to throughout this despatch, a civil engineer was also acting in one of the two posts permanently held by a Royal Engineer.

In each of the three large provinces (Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oude, Punjab) there is a secretary and joint secretary, one of the two having the control of the Irrigation Branch and the other of the Buildings and roads Branch, the senior being secretary. Each is practically independent of the other in matters in which his own branch alone is concerned. On the 30th June last, five out of the six appoinments were held by Royal Engineer officers and one by a civil engineer, while another civil engineer was acting for one of the Royal Engineer officers, who will not return. The numbers were, therefore, for practical purposes four Royal Engineers and two civil engineers.

The preponderance of Royal Engineers in these posts may easily be accounted for by the fact that some Royal Engineers are still senior to any civil engineers in the department except those who have fallen behind their juniors among their own class. In the Irrigation Branch especially, many Royal Engineers are senior to all civil in engineers, and of the four Royal Engineers who are now secretary or joint secretary to Local Governments three belong to that branch.

Similar remarks apply to the highest post under the Government of India. If the three posts of secretary and deputy secretaries to the Government of India were not now held by Royal Engineer officers, supersession of officers of long standing must have occurred, unless, indeed, the selection had been made from a few civil engineers, who have not been able to keep their original position relatively to members of their own class who joined the department later than they did.

Therefore, it must be admitted that, so far as seniority is concerned, the Royal Engineers do not hold more of these appointments than might be expected, at the present time, to fall properly to their share, and that as the civil engineers who have been appointed to the department after passing recognised tests reach the higher grades, they are gradually obtaining a better share of these posts.

But, whoever may be in the position of advisers to the Local Governments or to the Government of India in this matter, we cannot admit that recommendations or promotions are made by the former, or promotions by the latter, without due consideration on the part of the final authority in each case, who has rarely been an officer of Royal Engineers.

In the case of Local Governments, the head of the Government must usually have some Independent knowledge of the qualifications of the provincial officers, and in the case of the Government of India promotions are based upon recommendations made by those governments and are brought forward in the first instance for orders, with all facts which appear to him to bear upon the case, by an under-secretary, who is neither a civil engineer nor an officer of Royal Engineers.

The secretary in the Public Works Department has certainly to make his recommendations, but not a single promotion is ever made on his authority alone, and we desire to record emphatically our opinion that the recommendations made by the successive secretaries for the Government of India in that department have been marked by complete absence of prejudice or bias on the part of those officers, as might indeed be confidently expected from officers selected for such positions of trust, usually after a long and honourable career in the department.

In conclusion, we desire to record our opinion that the council of the Institution of Civil Engineers would be well advised if in future they closed their ears to grievances, the exact nature of which they cannot possibly ascertain, and which are brought forward by dissatisfied and interested persons, many of whose statements we have shown to be deficient in accuracy and in candour. There is much discontent in all branches of the department, mainly due to slowness of promotion and to the fall in the price of silver; and the encouragement given to the compilation of grievances by the institution, necessarily leads to habits of insubordination which are prejudicial to good relations between the Government and its servants.

As an example of the length to which this want of discipline can be pushed we would refer your lordship to the correspondence sent with your despatch No. 39—Public Works, dated 28th August, 1890—in which five gentlemen, one now in the Public Works Department, two retired engineers of the same department, and two gentlemen who have no official connection with it, gave their advice as to the officer who should be nominated to the post of secretary in the Public Works Department on the occurrence of the next vacancy.

We have done all in our power to remedy the reasonable complaints of the department. The pay of all ranks below the second grade executive engineer has been raised. Special pensions have been granted to chief and superintending engineers; and now the rupee pensions have been fixed at a minimum value of 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee. We hope the council of the institution may be induced to advice the civil engineers to leave off agitation and memorials, and to realise that the Government of India and not any outside body is the source to which they should look for fair and sympathetic treatment.

In a later letter, dated Dec. 9, 1891, the Governor-General-in-Council replies as follows to further representation made by the Institute of Civil Engineers:—

As this representation has been merely acknowledged by your lordship, and is forwarded for the information only of the Government of India, we consider it unnecessary to pursue the subject further, except in regard to the assertion, made in the concluding paragraphs of the President's letter, that the action of the Government of India in reference to a Circular issued by the Director-General of Military Works, No. 17, A., dated the 10th June, 1890, "proves the main point for which the civil engineers have been contending, namely, that, under the Royal Engineers administration of the Public Works Department, the interests of the civil engineers are overlooked and ignored in favour of the military engineers.

In connection with this matter we wish to state that this Circular gave publicity to an Office Memorandum of the Public Works Department, No. 390, G., dated 11th February, 1890, relative to the eligibility of superintending engineers of the Military Works Department for certain chief engineerships in the Public Works Department. The Memorandum was, as is usual in such cases, intended to be a purely confidential communication between two Departments of this Government, but it was, through inadvertence, sent to the Director-General of Military Works, and by him circulated to the officers of his Department. The withdrawal of his Circular was ordered in February last, as soon as the fact of its issue came to the notice of the Government of India.

The fact of the withdrawl of the Public Works Department Memorandum, upon which the Circular was based, was reported to your lordship in our Despatch, No. 61, Public Works, dated the 25th August, 1891, and the circumstances which led to its issue and subsequent withdrawal were at the same time fully explained. We wish to point out that the cancelling of Circular inadvertently issued by the Director-General, Military Works, was ordered by our late colleague, Lieutenant-General Sir George Chesney, an officer of Royal Engineers, and that the withdrawal of the Public Works Department Memorandum, after the circumstances had changed, was proposed by the Royal Engineer officer, who held the post of Public Works Secretary at the time, and was supported by his successor, the present Secretary, another Royal Engineer officer. The action in the case of each document was taken immediately the circumstance came to the knowledge of the officers concerned.

In conclusion, we would add that, should your lordship require further explanations in connection with the other matters referred to in the representation from the Institution of Civil Engineers, dated 22nd June, 1891, we are prepared to supply them.

A railway is being made by an English company from Athens to Larissa. In cutting through Mount Brallos, abundant springs have been tapped, and it is proposed to send to London for hydraulic engineers in order to have a competent opinion as to the practicability of conveying the water to Athens, the water-supply of which city has been the subject of so many projects for the last twenty years or more.

DEATH AND THE SUPERNATURAL.

The following is extracted from an article in *Literary Opinion* entitled "The Supernatural in Fiction:—"

It is perfectly conceivable—you are at liberty to regard it as a matter of certainty—that all this may have been a mistake; that ghosts, if only they could be sufficiently investigated, are always (as in the Christmas stories) truant donkeys, or linen garments set to dry upon a hedgerow, and gleaming at night in the moon-light; or that where their apparition cannot be thus easily explained away, they are the simple creatures of disordered nerves. But, you are to note, a ghost is still a ghost, and terrible, whether a man does actually behold it or merely believes as much; and the fact is altogether beyond questioning, that reasonable men, in all ages of the world, have believed upon occasion that their sense (of sight, of hearing, of smell) perceived indubitably things which had no demonstrable existence—things whose existence was even demonstrably impossible. The novelist, therefore, is very far from "condescension" when he allows himself to deal with matters not strictly described as natural; rather, it must be held, that he shall arrive at completeness only in giving to Terror due eminence among the emotions which mould our lives.

Here, by way of example, is a little story, true in all particulars, and common enough also in varying degrees. It is told in vain if you do not realise that in the lives of these people the one thing bound to happen upon any emergency would always, to the end of their days, be what is still called the supernatural:—The family consisted of a father, a mother, and their three daughters, of whom the youngest was now beyond the age of childhood; and, for just so long a time as they could remember, these girls had lived, as it were, under the very shadow of death. The father was a decent living mechanic, not in any way a man of strong character, but honest, hard-working, finding always a very real support in the comfortable doctrines of his religion. His wife, too, was a good woman in her way, and their children should have lived happily in their home, and carried pleasant memories of it thereafter into other places. Only they knew, and were unable to forget, that the seeds of consumption were empight in them from birth, and though none of the family had succumbed as yet, they were perpetually aware of this possibility of their lives. It was the mother that went first, struggling a long while to believe that she would yet cheat the allotted fate, clinging desperately to the household tasks that were her part in life, but forced at last to relinquish the struggle and sit all day long at the fireside in the one downstairs room, helplessly awaiting the pleasure of the disease. The husband had a woman's tenderness, nor may you doubt the strong affection of the children for their mother. Yet the fact remains that, from the first certainty of imminent death, all three stood away from her, regarding her fearfully, as if she had been the incarnation of all that was unbearably dreadful to them. Thereafter, when she lay upstairs, they entered sometimes the little room where the husband shared with the parish nurse the task of attendance upon their mother. But they made no demonstration of affection or regret, being visibly held back by a fear that scarce refrained from shuddering; and if, at such times, a fit of coughing took the mother, they ran immediately from the room, having of her the sort of horror one might conceive of a brute beast writhing in the last extremity of pain. At night they slept together in another room, the door barred against their terror without, their hearts hardened altogether to the despairing loneliness of the father, to the pain of the dying woman. And when at last she was dead, the Fear had still so great a mastery over them that no one among them looked upon her face before the coffin had been nailed down. They lived for these few days, so far as was possible, out of the house. The father sat alone in the room with the body; he alone of the household followed the coffin to the graveyard; and thereafter, for many weeks, something of the dreadfulness which had held back the children from their mother when she was dying seemed, if I understand them rightly, to have been transferred to him who mourned for her.

That is a mere example; a score of instances might be quoted to show that the fear, not of dying, but of death and of the things which are beyond it, is upon occasion an emotion overmastering all the commoner instincts of humanity. And such instances cannot go unregarded.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Winchester beat Eton at cricket on Saturday, (18th ult.) at Winchester by 84 runs, gaining the first victory on their own ground for ten years. In the two days 892 runs were scored. Winchester made 237 and 251 (J. A. Mason 147 and 71), Eton 182 and 222.

Charterhouse beat Westminster at Godalming by an innings and 15 runs. Charterhouse made 360. (Smith, the captain, 229, including 19 boundary hits); Westminster 249 and 96.

Oxford University beat Sussex at Brighton by 10 runs. Oxford scored 146 and 197; Sussex 109 and 224. Newham in the second innings carried his bat for 65. He hit six fours, one three, and four twos. The match M. C. C. *versus* Cambridge University, at Lord's, was drawn, Cambridge got 149 and 283; the M. C. C. 229 and 187.

The Lancashire *versus* Surrey match, at Manchester, was abandoned owing to the rain. Lancashire had made 246 and Surrey 8.

Notts beat Somerset at Trent Bridge by six wickets. Somerset scored 77 and 159. Notts 92 and 145. Dixon in the second innings carried his bat for 74. He hit three fours, eight threes, and ten twos.

On Tuesday (28 ult.) at Lord's, the M. C. C. met Oxford University. The match was drawn. Oxford made 150 and 335. Phillips compiled a splendid 90, by fine driving. He batted for two hours, and hit fourteen fours, four threes, and four twos. The M. C. C. put together 224 and 200. Kent beat Sussex at Gravesend by an innings and 109: Kent 327; Sussex 110 and 108. Lancashire beat Warwick at Birmingham by an innings and 105: Lancashire 357; Warwick 130 and 122.

Lord Bessborough's team beat Harrow School, at Harrow, by 31 runs. Rudd, for Harrow, secured seven wickets for 61. Lord Bessborough's team made 178; Harrow 147.

Hants beat Essex, at Southampton, by an innings and 87. Hants made 272; Essex 62 and 123. Derbyshire beat Cheshire at Derby by an innings and 115. Derbyshire made 229; Cheshire 53 and 61.

On Wednesday (29th ult.) Surrey beat Gloucester at the Oval by eight wickets. Gloucester got 143 and 222; Surrey 326 and 41. Yorks *versus* Notts, at Sheffield, was drawn, owing to the state of the ground after the storm of Tuesday. Yorks put together 136 and 62; Notts 146. Staffordshire *versus* Leicester, at Stoke, was abandoned on account of the rain, Leicester had made 185: Stafford 52.

On the 30th ult., at Lords, the Oxford and Cambridge match was commenced. Oxford had the choice of innings and went in first. They made a splendid start, and though two of the best men—Palariet and Jones—retired with duck's eggs. Oxford made 365. This result was chiefly due to four men, especially to Jardine and Hill, who made 140 and 114. Hill is a left-handed player. and hit with splendid dash and freedom. He made his runs very quickly. Jardine, who was last year's captain, was in for nearly five hours. He hit 21 fours, five threes, and six twos. Hill hit 18 fours, five threes, and seven twos. By lunch time to-day Cambridge were all out for 160: Weigall, not out, 63. Cambridge followed on, and have made 214 for five wickets. Cambridge batted in their second innings in marked contrast to their feeble display in the first. From the beginning the batsmen showed confidence. The first wicket fell for 27, J. Douglas being bowled by Wilson for 18. His brother joined Weigall and carried the score to 69 before the latter was caught at the wicket for 27. Wells then played excellent cricket for 29. The third wicket fell at 123. Jackson joined Douglas, who was clean bowled by Wilson for a splendid 51. Jackson and Latham carried the score to 179, when the former was bowled by Berkely for a dashing 25. Streatfield joined Latham and the pair gave a splendid display of resolute hitting. They defied all the efforts of the Oxford bowlers, and remained together to the close of the day when the score stood at 314 for five wickets. Their fine batting maintained the interest in the match on Saturday (2nd inst.) when an enormous crowd was present, upwards of 30,000 paying for admission. The batsmen played well and carried the score to 380 before Latham was caught. The partnership added 171 runs. Streatfield did not survive his partner long, being caught at 269 of which his share was 116, made in faultless style. The rest of the Cambridge batsmen did little, and the innings closed for 388. Woods, the lob-bowler, was the most successful. Wanting 184 to win Oxford started badly, losing Phillips and Jones for 19. Jardine and Berkeley, however, scored 39 and 38 respectively, and the score stood at 98 for four wickets when Fry joined Palariet, and both batted in fine form. They mastered the bowling, but when 15 runs were still required Fry was bowled for 27. Case succeeded, and Palariet knocked off the runs, Oxford winning by five wickets. Palariet, although he had injured his hand, played a beautiful innings of 71, not out.

In the match North *versus* South, at Birmingham, the North made 163 and the South 70 and 201 for eight wickets.

In Scotland *versus* Surrey, at Edinburgh, Surrey made 391; Scotland 44 and 28 for one wicket.

PRINCE BISMARCK IN DISGRACE.

Prior to his departure from Vienna Prince Bismarck received a representative of the *Neue Freie Presse*, to whom he made a statement of considerable interest.

"I am glad to find," he said, "that in Austria you remember rather that part of my career when I was able to co-operate with you and to serve you than the other period when circumstances compelled me to go against you. I had to act as the statesman of my country, to carry out our own national policy, and to represent the interests of Germany. That was only natural. Subsequently, however, a change occurred and the alliance was concluded to our mutual advantage."

Prince Bismarck then informed his interviewer that everything which had appeared in the newspapers, supposed to represent his opinions, should not be taken literally. He described his own political standpoint when in office, which was that Germany had all she wanted and had no aggrandisement to wish for. He was also of opinion that Austria was content with what she had. Austria and Germany wanted peace. Russia had nothing to covet at the expense of Germany, and, while wishing to further Austrian policy, he desired to remain in touch with that of Russia. Being asked whether the situation had altered since his resignation, the Prince replied:—

"Yes, certainly, as we have no longer any influence on Russia's policy, nor are we in a position to offer Russia advice. The circumstances which have led to a change in our relations with Russia are the disappearance of personal confidence and of the personal influence we had on the Emperor of Russia. As I myself was trusted I had influence on the Russian Ambassador in Berlin. In the last conversation I had with the Tsar before my resignation, he said to me, after I had set fort my own political views, 'Yes, I believe you and I trust you, but are you sure you will remain in office?' I looked at the Tsar with astonishment and told him I should remain at my post as long as I lived. I had no idea then of the change that was at hand, but the Tsar, to judge by his conversation, may have known all about it. Up to the present my successor does not possess this personal authority and confidence, and thus the absence of a factor having influence on Russian policy explains the change which has taken place in the political situation of Europe since my retirement. Yes, the change is certainly one for the worse. The tie which linked us to Russia has been severed.

"I look at the maintenance of peace as the goal of politics. What would happen if, after a successful war with Russia, we should have two neighbours threatening us with the idea of revenge, one to the west and one to the east? War with France may be inevitable. That is a question which we shall have to face sooner or later, but with Russia it is different. Germany has not the slightest interest to go to war with Russia, and "vice versa." There is not the smallest conflict of interests between them. Austria, too, is a peaceful State, and we could have served Austria best if we had not severed the link which bound us to Russia. The political situation has been principally aggravated by the weakening of Germany's influence on Russia's policy."

Questioned as to the possibility of his resuming office Prince Bismarck said:—

"There is no prospect of it. I have not set foot in the Reichstag this year, because I did not feel physically up to the mark. . . . Politics are not a science but an art, for the exercise of which experience is indispensable. It will depend upon circumstances whether I return to the Reichstag, but I do not think I shall again ascend the political stage. That is over. . . . The right to criticise the affairs of one's own country cannot be denied to such an old politician as myself. I cannot allow that privilege to be taken away from me for the few remaining years of my life."

The report of Prince Bismarck's interview with a representative of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* was commented upon at Berlin with great severity in the columns of the independent Press, Conservative, Liberal, and Radical. The official and semi-official organs of the Government passed it over in silence or reproduced it without comment, adhering strictly to the rule they have followed throughout the recent agitation, and, indeed, almost ever since Prince Bismarck's retirement, not to enter into recriminations. But along the whole line of the independent Press, in extreme Conservative papers like the *Kreuz Zeitung* and the *Reichsbote*, between whom and the present Government no love is lost; in Radical papers like the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, which cannot be suspected of fawning upon the hand of Royalty; in Liberal papers like the *Vossiche Zeitung*, the most popular organ of great German middle classes; even in the Socialist *Vorwarts*, which embraces in its comprehensive hatred all parties and institutions of the present State, there was a general consensus of condemnation and astonishment that "a great statesman should so far have forgotten his former self and his duty to his country as to take advantage of his sojourn in a strange capital in order to use the editor of a foreign newspaper as a mouthpiece for an elaborate indictment of the present rulers of Germany."

The *North German Gazette* concluded a long leading article upon the Bismarck campaign with the following ominous warning:—

"It is an unprecedented spectacle to see a statesman of heroic stature, after having contributed more than any one to the fulfilment of the dearest hopes of his country, devoted himself to the task of pulling down the edifice he has done so much to build because, forsooth, he is no longer in charge of it. A man who undertakes such a task must indeed be confident of his invulnerability. To attack even his faults, to arrest him in the fatal course upon which he is entering, would be difficult without, at the same time, laying hands upon and possibly destroying for ever a greatness which should have been an heirloom of the nation. For in the minds of most people, and especially of those who entertain no good-will towards us, an attack upon the author of so great a work would seem to involve a surrender of his work itself. Those who have been intrusted with the honcurable duty of continuing Prince Bismarck's task are thus confronted with the necessity of defending against him, it the first place, his own creation. It is, indeed, a painful alternative for a new engine-driver either to drive his train over the obstacles which, with a view to wrecking it, the former driver has himself placed on the line, or to forcibly clear away the obstacles together with the wrecker, although the wrecker be the man who first opened up the road.

"This alternative leading statesmen have hitherto succeeded in avoiding by dint of self-restraint. It seems that the ex-Chancellor is determined to compel them by his ever-growing recklessness to take up the gauntlet against him. No one can measure the extent of the harm which Prince Bismarck is prepared to inflict on his country. No one knows the weapons he is ready to use. But the duty of those who are now intrusted with the destinies of the Fatherland to defend its most precious possessions even against him who once so largely contributed to their attainment can no longer be ignored or postponed.

There is no mistaking the meaning of this warning, especially if one bears in mind the unbroken, stubborn silence hitherto maintained by the organs of the Government in spite of incessant provocations from the Bismarckian camp. If it is not a declaration of war it is the ultimatum which precedes such a declaration. The fact is that the Radical "Freisinnige Zeitung," though it is far removed from the spheres of official inspiration was not borrowing the mere language of hyperbole when it used the term "high treason" in connection with Prince Bismarck's attitude.

These articles have caused a great sensation at Berlin. The evident inspiration of the articles, and the fact of their publication within 24 hours, is regarded as showing that the Government is thoroughly in earnest in its decision to no longer allow the ex-Chancellor's attacks to pass unanswered. On Monday, although the publication of official documents was threatened, indications were given that such a course would only be taken under the greatest possible provocation. Nevertheless, 24 hours later a decree, countersigned by Prince Bismarck, was published proving that under his rule consideration was given to the political opinions of officials in appointing them to posts in the Foreign Office. This action of the Government is regarded as a proof that its patience is at end, and that energetic action will be taken in future against the ex-Chancellor.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" does not altogether approve the course taken by the Government and declares that, if Prince Bismarck's criticisms of the policy of the Government are considered in official circles to exceed the proper bounds, he should be made personally responsible. However painful and bitter this course might be to all concerned it would, the journal maintains, be more dignified, and, for the political interest of the country, more preferable than a Press war with State documents.

Rather more than ten tons of red lead have been injected between the wood sheathing and the hull of the cruiser Rainbow. This has not been done on account of any defect in workmanship, but as a precautionary measure.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

PRINCESS MARIE of Edinburgh, the fiancée of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, is drawn as follows by a Parisian writer:—"A girl of seventeen, medium height, round face framed by fair hair, sweet dreamy eyes, with a touch of Muscovy seriousness; a very firm character, remarkably like that of her great-grandfather, Emperor Nicholas. At Court, in England, she is called "the little Russian," and she is proud of the nickname. Her mother has watched very closely over her education. Princess Marie is an accomplished musician, and not afraid to point out to her father that his notes on the violin are not always correct. Hers is essentially a dominating character, and the Royal diadem will suit her pretty head "a merveille."

The "Indépendence Belge" declares that since the betrothal of the Prince of Roumania to the daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh the latter has been the object of Mdlle. Vacaresco's vengeance. This lady, in spite of the entreaties of the Queen of Roumania, declined to surrender the letters from Prince Ferdinand, of which she was in possession, and every two or three days she sends one of these letters to the Prince's fiancée in England. The Duke of Edinburgh, according to the "Indépendence Belge," is much annoyed, and has begged the Roumanian Government to take measures to stop this scandal.

The Hon. Adeline Loftus, whose engagement to Mr. Walter Paton, barrister, has just been announced, made quite a sensation this time two years, when she first appeared at Balmoral as Maid of Honor to the Queen. Besides being young, smart and pretty, Miss Adeline Loftus possesses an amount of fun and "go," which led her into doing and saying all sorts of things calculated to make the hair of the punctilious courtiers stand on end, for it is well known that her Majesty visits with severe displeasure any disregard of Court etiquette. Strange to relate, however, the exuberant spirits of the pretty young Irish girl, so far from annoying her royal mistress, appeared to please her immensely, and Miss Loftus was petted and indulged by the Queen in a manner never before seen at the Balmoral Court. It is to be hoped that the engagement also finds favor in her Majesty's eyes, for there is not a more inveterate match-maker in England than its Queen, with the exception, perhaps, of her son, the Prince of Wales, who inherits his mother's delight in arranging the domestic concerns of her subjects.

Mr. J. Sandford Robinson, who captained the Notts eleven at Lord's, is the son of Mr. John Robinson, who was once a familiar figure in the ring at all the great race meetings, but who is now a brewer at Nottingham, in which town he served the office of Sheriff two years ago. The son, who came of age three years ago—in celebration of which event the father erected a handsome block of almshouses—was educated at Harrow and Oxford, enjoying at the former the sobriquet of "Tattersall's, in pleasant allusion to the source of the paternal fortune.

Instead of taking a farewell of his colleagues and the members of the Bar from the Bench, as is usually the custom on the judge retiring, Sir Edward Fry determined to hold a reception at Lincoln's-inn (of which society he is treasurer for the present year, and thus take leave of his friends. This reception was accordingly held in Lincoln's-inn Hall, where the ex-Lord Justice received his guests, each visitor on arriving being separately announced. It was somewhat remarkable that none of his colleagues in the Appeal Court put in an appearance, with the exception of Lord Justice Lindley. A considerable number of judges, Queen's Counsel and members of the Bar were present. Colonel Cecil Russel and a contingent of the Inns of Court Volunteers turned up in uniform. Altogether nearly 500 guests were received by Sir Edward.

Mr. Robert Woodfall, barrister-at-law (brother-in-law of the Lord Chancellor) has been appointed by the president of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division (Sir Francis Jeune), to be his private secretary, at a salary of £300 a year. This office was supposed to have been abolished by the Judicature Act of 1875, but it was revived by a Treasury Minute during the time the late Sir Charles Butt was president. The post has been held successively by two sons of Lord Hannen, a nephew of Sir Charles Butt, and now by a brother-in-law of the Lord Chancellor. Although the salary attached to this appointment is small, the duties appear to be still smaller, being chiefly confined to acknowledging applications for vacant registrarships, clerkships and other appointments in the gift of the President. We understand it is very probable that a question respecting the revival of this office will be put in the House of Commons when Parliament meets.

Speculation is still rife in legal circles respecting the vacant judgeship in the Queen's Bench Division, caused by the elevation of Lord Justice Smith to the Court of Appeal, and great surprise continues to be expressed at the unaccountable delay. Rumour has been very busy during the week with the name of Mr. Buckley, Q. C., of "company" fame, who it was stated was to be appointed to take over the companies' winding-up cases in place of Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, who was said not to be particularly enamoured of that style of work. Up to the present, however, the vacancy has not been filled up. This is all the more regrettable, because just now every effort ought to be made to clear the lists in the Queen's Bench Division before all the judges start on circuit. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Cave have already departed, and by the middle of next month twelve out of the fifteen judges will have left town and there will not, in consequence, be much more business done in London in that division before the long Vacation.

The Earl of Harewood had been hopelessly ill for months before his death. He was an unpretending country gentleman, with no love for London life or the smart set, but affectionately regarded by his homely neighbours in Wharfedale. Harewood House, where he died, is one of the stateliest abodes in Yorkshire. Boldly placed on rising ground on the south side of the wharf, it commands a superb view of the valley, bounded by the Craven mountains, twenty miles away, while eastward the great vale of York stretches out, with York Minster rising up from it in the distance. The famous garden and lake in front of the house are only two of the beauties of a splendid domain of two thousand acres. The Earls of Harewood have an income of £40,000 a year from their Yorkshire estates, and as the late Earl lived in retirement he is supposed to have been rich. Many titled families are placed in mourning by his death. His sisters are Lady Hillingdon, the Countess Wharncliffe, and Lady George Hamilton, and a daughter is Lady Wenlock.

The numerous friends of Canon MacColl will regret to hear that his health has been impaired by his foreign tour. The Canon was in Egypt and escaped the death-traps of Cairo. But in Greece he was seized with dysentery, and suffered severely. However, there is no ground for alarm and, though somewhat pale and thin, Canon MacColl has come back with spirits buoyant about the political fortunes of Mr. Gladstone.

The Marquis de Mores, who ran Captain Meyer through the right lung the other day, has had a romantic career. He was trained for the French Army at St. Cyr, but soon threw up his profession and went off to New York. There he married the daughter of a rich German banker, and set out for Dakota. He built a hotel, a villa, and a couple of large abattoirs, and proposed to supply the eastern market with dressed beef. The scheme soon came to grief, partly because it was absurd, and partly because the other settlers wouldn't stand his imperious ways. He was shot at eighteen times in a very few months, and during all that time he was robbed right and left, the cattle thieves re-branding his own steers and selling them to him over and over again. Although unfit to run a ranche, he was a splendid shot, a tried sportsman, and a glutton for adventure. His wife stuck by him during all these stormy scenes, but was heartily glad when he turned his back on Dakota and returned to Europe.

When the lively Duc d'Orleans was Lord Dufferin's guest in India, the Marquis de Mores was of his party. He has been a close friend of the Comte de Paris, in spite of his Anarchical Socialistic views. Personally he is a strikingly handsome man, tall and dark, with restless black eyes, and a peculiar fascination for women. His friends say that he is cruel. One of his Dakota party declared that he shot a pet dog for starting a covey of prairie chickens. His house in the Rue de Tilsit is one of the most elegant in Paris. M. Constans is his pet antipathy.

Everyone will be glad to hear that the Duke of York is not immediately to sever his connection with the Navy, and that he is to spend the next few weeks on board ship. The truth is that he is very far from strong as yet, and his pale complexion, thin features, and air of languor have been very perceptible during his stay at Warwick, where the Prince of Wales appeared much the most vigorous of the Royal pair. The "Melampus," which he will put into commission next week, is as comfortable as any of the new second-class cruisers. She was overhauled by her young commander on Friday, and it is expected that he will take up his quarters on board towards the end of the month. Had the "Osborne" been available Prince George would probably have taken her out for a month's cruise, and it is likely enough that the Prince of Wales will join his son on the "Melampus," for he cannot bear to let him go out of his sight.

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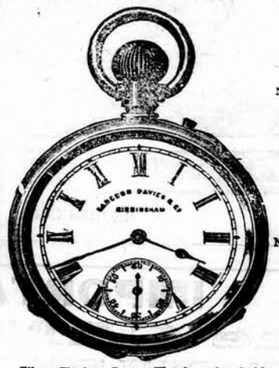
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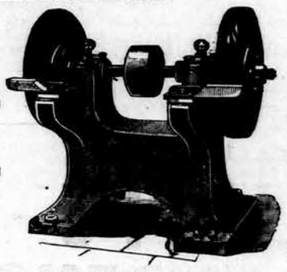
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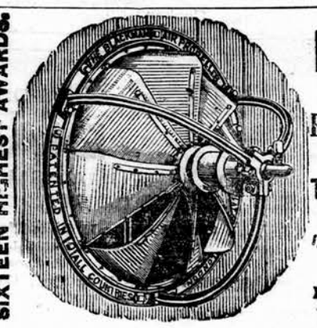
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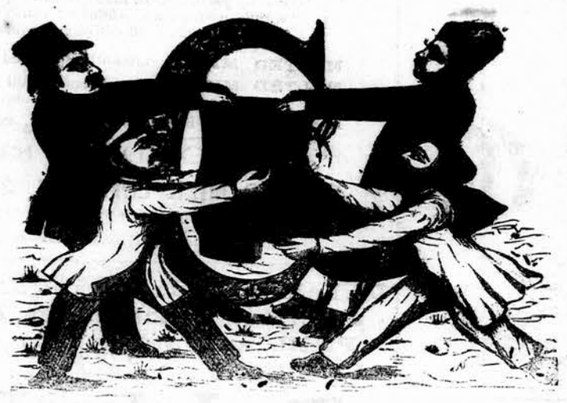
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